



# OSU Law Record

College of Law Alumni Association  
The Ohio State University

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O'Neill honored

# OSU Law Record

Winter 1979-1980

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## O'Neill portrait unveiled

On October 3, 1979, the family, friends and admirers of the late Chief Justice C. William O'Neill gathered in the courtroom of the Ohio Supreme Court for a formal ceremony honoring the late Chief Justice and to witness the unveiling of his portrait.

Former Justice Leonard Stern, who was chairman of the committee which organized the ceremony, was to make the presentation of the portrait to the Court, but was unable to attend as he was recuperating from a recent hospitalization.

The presentation was made by Mr. John Eckler, a partner in the firm of Bricker & Eckler.

After the ceremony, participants adjourned to a luncheon in honor of Chief Justice O'Neill at the Athletic Club. During the luncheon, James Meeks, Dean of the OSU College of Law, presented a status report regarding contributions to the O'Neill Professorship Fund, and announced that Professor Robert Wills had been appointed to the O'Neill Professorship.

Prof. (Bob, '34) and Mrs. Wills join Paul McNamara, '32, Alex Thompson and Tom Cavendish, '53, at lunch honoring the late Chief Justice O'Neill.



## About the cover

Mrs. Betty O'Neill, wife of the late Chief Justice C. William O'Neill, and her two children, C. William O'Neill and Mrs. Thomas Pokorski, are shown admiring a portrait of the late Chief Justice which was unveiled at a formal ceremony before the Justices of the Ohio Supreme Court on October 3, 1979. The portrait was painted by Cleveland artist, Mrs. John L. Sheridan.

# Law and the Ways of Knowing

Kenneth L. Karst, professor of law, University of California at Los Angeles School of Law, and a former member of the OSU College of Law's faculty, served as the keynote speaker at the Law Journal Banquet held on May 4, 1979. The text of Professor Karst's presentation, "Law and the Ways of Knowing," follows:

Since you already have a fair idea of what I mean by law, I'll begin on the other side of the topic. The last two decades have seen a lot of research on the mechanisms in the human brain which relate to different modes of consciousness, different ways of knowing. One of the most interesting findings is that the two halves of the brain are specialized. The left and right cerebral hemispheres mainly serve separate modes of consciousness, and each hemisphere is capable of working separately from the other. The next time someone says to you, "I am of two minds about that," he may be speaking the literal truth.

There is one complication that should be noted at the outset. The brain's controls over the body are "crossed," with the left hemisphere controlling the right side of the body and perceiving the right visual field, and vice-versa. In ordinary speech, when we say "left" or "right," we are talking about those sides of the body—and thus to their controls on the opposite sides of the brain.

And we do, in ordinary speech, often use the words "left" and "right"—and not merely to indicate direction. A left-handed compliment isn't always appreciated, nor do we like being called sinister, or even gauche (or its English variation, gawky). But we do like to be in the right, and we do insist on our rights. In a number of western languages, the words for "right" (in the sense of direction) and "right" (in the legal sense) and "Law" are all the same, or nearly so. In French, the word *droit* has all three meanings. The same word in Italian, *mancino*, means both "left" and "deceitful." Out in California, where we celebrate youth,

we like to be known for dexterity, and we don't want to be called maladroit. We also value righteousness, and rectitude, and correct behavior out there, whatever you may have heard about the involvement of some Californians in Watergate.



Professor Kenneth L. Karst

## A preference for the right

Why this linguistic preference for the right? No one really knows, but some speculations seem reasonable. About 95% of the population is right-handed. (The rest of you are a "discrete and insular minority," but perhaps not yet a suspect classification.) For over 100 years it has been known that in the typical right-handed person, speech functions as well as writing are controlled by the left hemisphere of the brain. So, the part of the brain which controls the right hand is also responsible for the articulation of ideas, and for choosing the word that seems "right."

More recently we have learned that the awareness of spatial relationships is centralized on the other side, in the right hemisphere, along with the abilities to recognize faces, to paint pictures, to dream and to experience

emotions. In contrast, the left hemisphere is not only the main language center but also the center of thinking that is analytic, that breaks up information and processes it, bit by bit, in sequence. The meaning of language, of course, depends heavily on the way words are ordered in time. It is one thing to say, "The scales fell on Mrs. Palsgraf," and quite another thing to say, "Mrs. Palsgraf fell on the scales." In the same way, most day-to-day work involving mathematics and science depends on performing operations in particular sequences. It is the regularity of those time sequences that permits us to turn complicated calculations over to machines. On the other hand, when we recognize a familiar face, we do not proceed analytically, measuring a dimple here, and there an eyebrow. We take in the whole face at once, and our right hemispheres recognize it and transfer the information to our left hemispheres, which come up with the name: Larry Herman.

It is easy to oversimplify in talking about this subject. It is incorrect, for example, to say that arithmetic is left-hemisphere activity. The logical ordering of numbers and procedures surely is; but a lot of people see spatial relationships, and even imagery, when they do arithmetic. I live with a potter, and she informs me that numbers have colors. Nor can we say that music is only a right-brained activity. Melodies and pitch are recognized there, since they both demand awareness of patterns and relationships. But a crucial ingredient of music is the sequential ordering of notes in time, and that happens mainly on the left side of the brain. It isn't even true that language resides wholly on the left. One of the basic ingredients of language is metaphor, which is a form of analogy from one pattern to another—the business of the right brain. To top it all off, words with a highly charged emotional content, such as four-letter words, are stored on the right.

My left hemisphere tells me that it is time to summarize: On the left side,



our ways of knowing are logical, analytic, focused; on the right, knowledge is intuitive, holistic, diffuse. The left hemisphere understands things that are explicit; the right, things that are tacit. Thinking on the left is linear, segmented, sequential, deductive, concerned with causes and effects; right brain thinking deals in textures, patterns and analogies, relations that are understood all at once. The left hemisphere is the seat of reason; the right hemisphere is the home of dreams, and tears, and laughter.

### Discovering the differences

How do we know all this? Partly from the experience of people with brain damage. When certain areas of the left hemisphere are damaged, the victim loses the ability to speak or write, even though she understands language perfectly well. She may be able to communicate by singing what she wants to say, or by sending her message in a stream of four-letter words. Conversely, a man whose right hemisphere is damaged may have trouble dressing himself, or arranging blocks in a simple pattern.

Further evidence of this division of function in the brain has been found in experiments with victims of a type of epilepsy, for which one treatment is to cut the nerve fibers connecting the two hemispheres. If you blindfold one of these split-brain patients, and place a familiar object in her right hand, she can name it. Place an object in her left hand, however, and she cannot describe it in words. But she does know what it is. For example, she can pick out another object with the same shape from a tray containing several different objects. Her right hemisphere recognizes the object's pattern, but since her left hemisphere is cut off from that information, she has no words to describe it. There is a way in which all of us have experienced this phenomenon of the divided brain: "The heart has its reasons, which reason cannot tell."

Robert Ornstein is a psychologist and a leader in this field of brain research. He also writes popular books on the subject, to help someone like me grasp the main ideas without overloading either cerebral hemisphere. In his latest book, he has a chapter contrasting the logical and intuitive ways of knowing. Here is

what he says about our field:

The law, a most logically structured system, depends predominantly upon precedent and sequence, and upon language. It is, along with science and formal logic, one of the most refined developments of the analytic mode . . .

When I read this passage for the first time, I laughed, and thought: "You know a lot about your territory, but you haven't spent much time in ours." The law, after all, is a human process. It would be astounding if it could get along without intuition, or emotion, or the recognition of familiar patterns—and of course it cannot. Our right hemispheres have enormous influence on the legal process.

### Fact-finding through a mental filter

When I spoke of intuition and emotion, the chances are that many of you thought of the jury trial. Do you remember the novel, *Anatomy of a Murder*? The defense lawyer's main strategy was to put the victim on trial, and to attack the prosecutor. Under the written law, neither of those tactics had any logical relevance to the question theoretically before the jury, which was whether the defendant was insane at the time of the killing. But every trial lawyer knows that the presentation of a case to a jury is a blend of logic and theater. Does the witness squirm under cross-examination? Is the plaintiff's counsel fatherly? Does the accident victim seem to be in pain? Furthermore, we all know that a juror, or a judge, or an arbitrator does her fact-finding through a mental filter composed of her own values and purposes. Half a century ago, the legal realists were pointing out that even the most explicit legal rules are often little more than reference points in a process dominated by the immediate raw materials of the setting of a particular case, with about as much influence over what happens in a trial as compass points might have on a navigator who is picking his way past rocks and shoals.

But the truth is that the legal rules very often are not explicit. How many areas of law could we name, without even drawing a breath, in which the controlling question usually turns out to be whether someone has behaved, "reasonably"? That question, as we all learn in law school, is answered not so much by analyzing bits and pieces of information as by evaluating a whole

pattern of conduct, and comparing it to some ideal pattern of what is reasonable—all of which is activity of the right hemisphere.

The substantive law provides countless examples of this non-analytic, holistic thinking. Consider the problem of defining obscenity, a problem the Supreme Court has not yet solved and probably never will solve. One experiment with a split-brain patient, whose cerebral hemispheres had been severed, had her look into a machine that flashed images of geometric figures separately to the left and right visual fields. Without warning, a nude pinup picture was flashed to the left visual area. Her right hemisphere recognized the picture, and she blushed and giggled. The experimenter asked what she had seen, and she said, "Nothing, just a flash of light." When she was pressed to say why she was giggling, all she said was, "Oh, doctor, you have some machine."

Now, for years, Justice Stewart has been taking flak for saying that he couldn't define obscenity, but he knew it when he saw it. Perhaps he was speaking a profound truth. We can't define negligence, either—or nuisance, or probable cause for an arrest—and yet we expect judges and jurors to know these animals when they see them. We rely on intuition, on pattern recognition, on the kind of thinking that sizes up a whole situation simultaneously and pronounces a judgment—the sort of judgment that can't be explained in words. If you think I am exaggerating, I challenge you to read, at random, any ten opinions in which courts are struggling to explain why police officers did or did not have probable cause to make their arrests. And just imagine what it would be like if we asked the jury to explain how it came to the conclusion that a driver was negligent.

### Balancing costs and benefits

Even where the legal rules do seem to be explicit, the application of those rules to particular cases often shifts our way of thinking from the left to the right hemisphere. The First Amendment says, "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech." On its face, that looks like a pretty explicit prohibition. But does the First Amendment really

mean that Congress can't make it a crime for a witness in a federal court to commit perjury? Well, you may say, the "freedom of speech" doesn't include the right to tell lies under oath. And then the whole game of literal interpretation and deductive reasoning is lost—as every Justice except Hugo Black has understood (and even he had his moments). Once we start applying large concepts like the freedom of speech, or the equal protection of the laws, we are inevitably caught up on a mental process of balancing costs and benefits—which is the same holistic, right-brain process of thinking that decides questions of negligence or probable cause.

In fact, as Edward Levi explained years ago, the law's basic style of reasoning is the analogy. This style is built into any system for resolving a dispute by submitting it to a third party: a judge, an arbitrator, a village headman, a parent. When I go to the headman or the judge, I know it won't be persuasive if I say, simply: "I want Orin to pay me \$100." I have to give a reason, and that means appealing to some principle of justice beyond my own preference. As soon as I appeal to a principle, I have made an argument by analogy. The point is easy to see when I cite some previous decision: The very use of precedent mentioned by Professor Ornstein is, in part, right-brain thinking. But even if I rely on a statute, I am drawing an analogy to the facts of some hypothetical case that everyone agrees was intended to be covered by the law. And in a borderline case, when the judge chooses between competing analogies, the weight he assigns to each side can't help being affected by his whole pattern of values. All this has been familiar learning for two generations.

The role of analogy in legal thought is illustrated by the insistent use of metaphor in lawyers' arguments and judges' opinions. A statute is said to have a "chilling effect" on the freedom of speech. When the police turn up evidence as a result of their earlier misconduct, we call the evidence "the fruit of the poisonous tree." All the lawyers here will have their own examples of the way we use metaphor to embody legal doctrine by suggesting basic patterns or analogies. The reason these metaphors have power is that in

a close case, the process of decision is not analytical but intuitive. Justice Holmes put it more elegantly: "The life of the law has not been logic, it has been experience."

And yet . . . doesn't Professor Ornstein have a point? Once our intuitive judgments are made, do we not force them into our categories, explaining them as if the process of decision had been analytical and deductive? Judge Cardozo was reputed to agonize before deciding, but his opinions resounded with inevitability. John Marshall very likely did not agonize in the same way, and yet every law student learns how he managed to write opinions that were models of deductive logic, by the simple technique of begging all the important questions. Nor is this technique limited to judges. Lawyers may know, as Holmes said, that "General propositions do not decide concrete cases," but as advocates lawyers behave as if the opposite were true. To read a lawyer's brief is to be led through an exercise in logical deduction. A lawyer knows that her job as an advocate is to rationalize, to start from some authoritative text (such as a contract or a constitution) and build a bridge to the result she wants: "Judge, you tell me what the rule is, and I'll explain why it necessarily follows that my client wins."

### Distinguishing facts from values

Legal education reinforces our professional inclination to convert intuition into analysis and deduction. In the classroom, we prize the ability to distinguish between facts and values, even though that separation itself is artificial. Because we are uncomfortable with discussions of values, we deal with them in teaching mainly by assuming them. Sometimes the value assumptions are stated, but usually they are left inarticulate, and therefore unchallenged. We have even worked up an ideology to justify this preference for the left hemisphere. When I was in law school, there was a property professor who used to say, "If you can't express an idea clearly, then you don't have a clear idea." It is no wonder that law teachers and law students prefer to do the things we can do well. Lawyers, as a group, are superbly well-equipped to deal with left-hemisphere problems, but as the

property professor's silly statement shows, that very facility limits us. We are immersed, all the time, in the process of forcing people and transactions and events into our doctrinal pigeonholes. The analogy perceived metaphorically in a lawyer's right hemisphere soon crystallizes into a formal rule, to be elaborated deductively.

Let me draw another illustration from my field of constitutional law. In 1965, Harry Kalven wrote a fine article about a case involving a sidewalk demonstration. His title used the phrase, "the public forum," and in the article he expounded the right of people to gather in streets and parks to express their grievances or otherwise convey their messages. The term "public forum" began as a rather diffuse metaphor. A sidewalk, after all, is intended mainly for the movement of people. Yet the metaphor itself had generative power, because it embodied an important ideal. In the years since 1965, lawyers and courts have converted this diffuse metaphor into a series of rather specific rules. A municipal airport's passenger terminal is part of the public forum—and so Dr. Moon's bright young zombies can accost you with their flowers and outstretched palms. A jailhouse lawn, though, is not part of the public forum—and so some other young people cannot hold a demonstration there. We saw earlier how some rules that seem explicit tend to break down, and give way to holistic, right-hemisphere interest-balancing. Now we see the opposite happening: some general, diffuse, metaphoric statements of principle tend to crystallize into particularized rules that can be applied more or less deductively, especially by lower court judges who are less concerned to be creative than they are to avoid being overruled. True enough, someone's right hemisphere is very much involved in deciding whether the jail grounds are sufficiently analogous to the sidewalk. But once the Supreme Court has decided that question, the next jail grounds case is apt to be a foregone conclusion.

The past also controls the present for lawyers in another way. If you are working in a law office, and you want to write a will, or form a corporation, almost certainly you will go to the files to find a model for the papers you



need. If your firm is large, there may even be a set of tapes that can be inserted in an automatic typewriter, to produce a standardized document. How is it possible to mechanize parts of a practice that is supposed to be professional? The answer is that some document forms are tried and true. Why play around with new language when we know that an old formula not only will serve our needs, but has the blessing of the courts? For a lot of the law's purposes, the past is not only the prologue, but the script. Perhaps Professor Ornstein is entitled to do some laughing of his own. He is right when he says that the law is a refined version of the analytic mode of thinking. His statement isn't wrong; it is just not quite complete.

### The paradox of legal creativity

There is a paradox lurking here. (Notice that paradoxes live in the left hemisphere; in a dream, nothing is incongruous.) It is the paradox of legal creativity, which some people may think is a logical contradiction, as some people have said of the phrase "military intelligence." Lawyers are specialists in sorting out the relevant from the irrelevant, and they are specialists in drawing analogies. Both functions can be liberating, but both of them also serve to confine our thought. The idea of relevance obviously is a limiting idea. I remember one sad day ten years ago, when I was sitting in a room at UCLA, feeling the tension around me. The Regents had just fired Angela Davis for being a member of the Communist Party. A colleague leaned over and said to me, "The main thing a lawyer can do here is to try to get people to talk about things that are relevant." He was right, of course. But what is relevant—that is, what our left-hemisphere, analytical thinking tells us—is determined by the assumptions we are making about rules or goals. What the Regents had done was plainly unconstitutional, but to respond with a lawsuit (which we did) was relevant only on one level. Looking at the whole picture, using the consciousness of our right hemispheres, we knew that what the Regents had done was not only unlawful but wrong, and that it was important to the university for the faculty to stand up and say so. The notion of relevance is a sorting

mechanism, aimed at discarding part of our experience, and limiting our thoughts and our actions.

Perhaps it is less obvious that thinking in analogies also has the effect of limiting our perspectives, but it does, as the history of the "public forum" doctrine shows. To draw an analogy is to pick out some features from the totality of the situation before us, and to discard the rest—thus defining for the future what is relevant. The right hemisphere, too, has its ways of diminishing our experience.

The brain, in other words, acts as a screening mechanism in both hemispheres, limiting both reason and imagination. But before we begin to feel a sense of loss, let's remember that this screening is essential to our survival. If we couldn't select from among the millions of bits of information that are coming at us every second—if we couldn't focus our attention—we'd be paralyzed, helpless.

This ability to select and focus finds its highest expression in language. We lawyers are justly proud of our ability to capture experience in words. But let's pause to consider the metaphor of capture. When we use words to express ourselves, we build a series of little prisons to confine our thoughts. We are the captives, not the universe we pretend to reduce to words. Yet, ironically, it is this very discipline of our raw sensations that has made all our law, all our institutions, all our civilization possible. The most right-brained painter standing before his easel stands at the end of a chain of language thousands of years long. Words confine, but they also create, as the "public forum" metaphor helped create part of today's Constitution.

### Translating intuition into reason

Creativity in the law, as elsewhere, involves both intuition and reason. Those epilepsy patients who had their brain hemispheres surgically separated were able to go about their daily tasks almost entirely unimpaired. What they lost was the ability to think creatively. When a lawyer in her office hits upon a new analogy that may promote her client's interests, it is not enough for her to have the flash of intuition. She must translate that insight into a reasoned argument or a new institution—and that involves using all

the left-brained discipline of her craft. The people who come to Law Journal banquets have mastered that discipline. They deserve our congratulations. But perhaps they also need to be cautioned. Mostly, law school rewards the work of the brain's left hemisphere. The world, however, has a more complicated system of rewards. A few years ago the UCLA law class of 1965 held its ten-year reunion in a house that was splashy, even by Los Angeles standards. After a few drinks, the host put his arm around one of my colleagues, waved grandly with his other hand, and said, "Professor, you see what a 58 in Torts will buy?"

Lawyers who lack analytical ability, of course, are useless. But lawyers who are too devoted to deductive, analytical thinking are a menace, because they insist on confining us in yesterday's definitions of what is relevant. They are the ones who provoked the remark that law is the government of the living by the dead. And here, I think, is the main value of clinical legal education—not the training in legal skills (although that is a useful by-product), but the exposure of the student to a legal world where he can see the importance of intuition and imagination and all those ways of knowing that our left-hemisphere classrooms largely ignore. The best part of clinical education is what it does to improve academic education when the student comes back to the classroom ready to make creative connections between reason and intuition. It is that creativity that is the highest calling in our profession.

A few of you will remember the day in 1960, when we dedicated the College of Law's new building. For the occasion, an artist was commissioned to do a water color of the building. A print of that picture has been hanging in my office at UCLA since the mid-1960's. I keep it there as an impressionistic, right-hemisphere symbol of my affection for the people we knew during our seven years in Columbus, and especially the people on this faculty who taught me so much. Somehow just saying that I am delighted to be back on this campus, and that I am honored by your invitation, is hopelessly inadequate to express my feelings. But it will have to do, because there are limits on what can be conveyed in words.

# Alumnus Voinovich elected Cleveland Mayor



Mayor George V. Voinovich

George V. Voinovich, Class of '61, defeated incumbent Dennis Kucinich by some 20,000 votes in the Cleveland mayoral election on November 6, 1979, with a margin of 56-44 percent. He did well in all parts of the city, including 55% of the black vote despite the last-minute visit of former Mayor Carl Stokes on Kucinich's behalf. Voinovich ran as a Republican in the overwhelmingly Democratic city, but the election was technically non-partisan. Voinovich received major support from the city's business and banking leaders. With 26 of the 500 largest U.S. industrial corporations headquartered in Cleveland—more than any other city except Chicago or New York—business leaders have traditionally played a powerful role in local politics.

Voinovich is 43 years old. He graduated from Cleveland Collinwood High School and Ohio University, where he majored in government and served as president of the Ohio University Student Council. He is a 1961 graduate of the OSU College of Law.

Voinovich was named as assistant attorney general for the State of Ohio by William Saxbe. Then, in 1966, he made his first bid for public office. He defeated a three-term incumbent, was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives and was re-elected in 1968 and 1970 by over 2 to 1 margins.

While in the Ohio House, Voinovich sponsored over 85 bills that have become law. He served on the powerful House Finance and Appropriations Committee for three terms, the State Government Committee for two terms and was vice-chairman of the Environmental and Natural Resources Committee for one year.

In 1971, he was appointed Cuyahoga County Auditor, a post he held for five years. While auditor he was chairman of the legislative task force of the County Auditors Association, chairman of the group's legislative committee, and member of the executive committee.

Answering his party's call in 1976, Voinovich took on the co-chairman of the Democratic Party in a hotly contested race for Cuyahoga County Commissioner. His election as one of

Cuyahoga County's three commissioners ended a 44-year reign by the Democratic Party in county government.

Because of a constitutional amendment, and a new state statute, he was the first Lieutenant Governor candidate in Ohio's 175-year history to run in tandem with the Governor. In the past, the Governor and Lt. Governor were elected separately. The Rhodes-Voinovich team were the only statewide Republicans to win in Ohio in 1978. Voinovich was credited with being extremely instrumental in the victory, keeping the margin of defeat in the democratic stronghold of Cuyahoga County to less than 56,000 votes. Other statewide democrats won the county with margins of over 100,000 votes. The Rhodes-Voinovich ticket won statewide by 48,000 votes.

Over the years, Voinovich has received many honors. He was named one of the 10 outstanding young men in Greater Cleveland by the Cleveland Jaycees for four consecutive years and, in 1970, was named one of the five outstanding young men in Ohio by the Ohio Jaycees. His Alma Mater, Ohio University, gave him its certificate of merit award for bringing distinction to Ohio University for his work in public administration. The National Association of County Officials (NACO) bestowed on him its achievement award for his outstanding work in the area of real property appraisal.

He is a lecturer at the Lincoln Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and recently served as a project adviser for the International Association of Assessing Officers (IAAO) reference manual on "Improving Real Property Assessment".

Voinovich is currently a member of the Cleveland, Cuyahoga County and Ohio Bar Associations; The International Association of Assessing Officers; The Municipal Finance Officers Association; The American Society for Public Administration; The National Association of Counties and The Ohio County Commissioners Association.

Voinovich is married to the former Janet Allen and has three children. His fourth child, 9-year-old Molly, was killed in a car accident on Columbus Day, 1979, which tinged his mayoral victory with sadness.

# College news



Paul McNamara, '32, chairman of the National Council, greets Paul ('39) and Anita Ward at the annual alumni dinner.

## Alum receives Service Award

J. Paul McNamara, a member of the Class of 1932, was presented the University's Distinguished Service Award at the 1979 Summer Commencement ceremony. The text of his award reads as follows: "Prominent Ohio attorney, alumnus of this University, J. Paul McNamara represents the finest in dedication for his highly esteemed gifts of time and effort in behalf of legal education. Especially noteworthy was his service as chairman of the College of Law's major gifts committee, the group that raised nearly \$1 million dollars in support of the College's programs. His recent appointment as Chairman of the National Council of the College of Law affirms his concern for the improvement of legal education, not only at this University, but across the nation. The high regard in which he is held by his academic colleagues further reveals the full measure of his contributions."

## Class of '82 enrolls 238

The College enrolled 238 in the class commencing Autumn Quarter of 1979. The class is comprised of graduates from 89 different institutions. Ohio State, once again, tops the list with 60 representatives in the first year class, followed by Miami University (Ohio) with 19, Ohio University with 9 and Bowling Green State University with 8. Of the first year class, 78% (185) are Ohio residents, 38% (91) are female, a record number for the College, and 8% (19) are members of a minority group.

The students bring excellent academic records to the College. The average undergraduate GPA of the class is 3.57 on a 4.0 scale, and the average LSAT score is 628. A total of 991 students applied for admission to the College, down approximately 27% from the previous year. However, applications to law schools across the State of Ohio were down about 15% for the same period. Of the 991 students who had applied to the College, 463 were admitted to obtain the desired enrollment of 238.



## O'Neill fund drive nears goal

Last winter the O'Neill Family and friends of Chief Justice O'Neill decided to join the College of Law in raising the money to endow a Professorship in memory of the Chief Justice. This was thought to be a particularly appropriate memorial to his memory due to his strong interest in the education of young lawyers and his love for Ohio State.

Our goal was \$250,000 and we now have in hand cash and pledges of \$210,000. Our interim goal was \$175,000 by September 1. We met the deadline and at its September meeting the OSU Board of Trustees created the C. William O'Neill Professorship of Law and Judicial Administration. Professor Robert Wills was installed in the Professorship at the October Board meeting, as reported elsewhere in the *Law Record*.

We are hopeful that we will complete the full funding of the Professorship shortly. A big thank you to all alumni and friends of the College who have helped.



Judge Duncan welcomes class of '82.

## Law School hosts Judge McGowan

During the week of October 1, the Law School was delighted to have a visit from Judge Carl McGowan of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. During his visit, Judge McGowan made brief presentations to the classes and faculty members, led informal discussions with students on a wide range of legal topics and led a faculty seminar in which he discussed the subject of "Current Proposals (Legislative, Judicial and Executive) to Control Administrative Agency Actions." Judge McGowan's visit culminated with his participation on a panel which presented a discussion of "The Role of Law Schools in Teaching Lawyering Skills" to the members of the National Council of the College of Law.

We would like to express our sincerest appreciation to the members of the faculty, students, and especially alumni, for their interest and participation during Judge McGowan's visit. It was indeed a most informative and enriching week for the Law School community.



Judge McGowan

## National Council meets

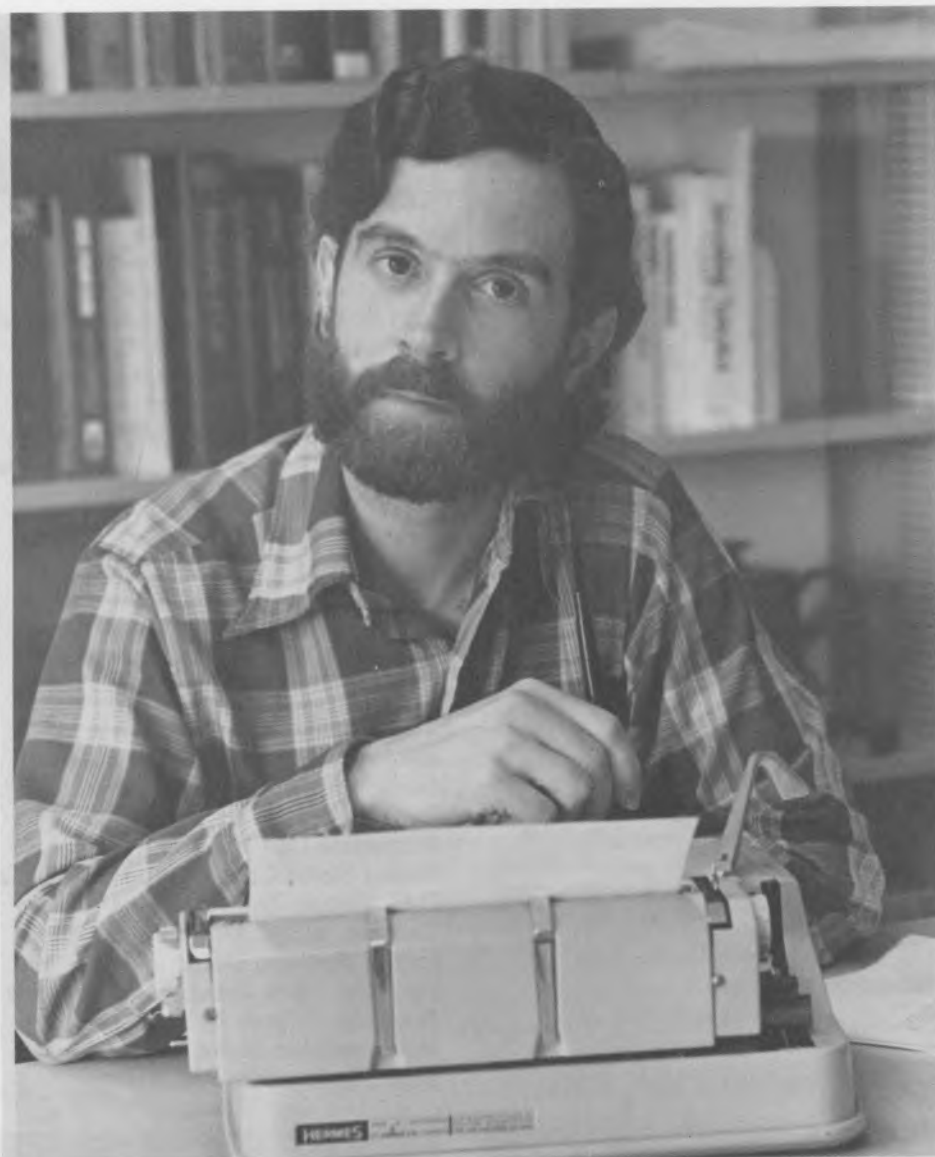
The National Council of the College of Law gathered at the Faculty Club on October 5 for its Annual Fall Meeting. After lunch, Professor Roy F. Proffitt, a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan Law School, and Samuel Krugliak, a partner in the firm of Krugliak, Wilkins, Griffiths & Dougherty, of Canton, Ohio, led a panel discussion on fund-raising strategies, as both have been active in Michigan's fund-raising efforts over the years.

After this very informative presentation, the Council members adjourned to the Law School where they conducted a wide ranging discussion on matters of student, faculty and alumni interest.

The meeting concluded with a panel discussion on "The Role of the Law Schools in Teaching Lawyering Skills". Panelists for the discussion were The Honorable Carl McGowan, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit; The Honorable William Thomas, Judge, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio; and Mr. John Elam, President-Elect of the American College of Trial Lawyers and a member of the firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease.



Mr. Elam and Judge Thomas



Professor Michael J. Perry

## Perry named distinguished researcher

Michael J. Perry, Ohio State University Professor of Law, was one of six professors selected to receive the first annual Ohio State University Distinguished Research Award presented this past spring.

The awards recognize outstanding scholarly research accomplishments by members of the faculty in two categories: senior professors who have established a long record of continuing research, and younger faculty for the quality of initial work and demonstration of promised potential. Each award winner received a \$1,000 honorarium and a research grant totaling \$9,000 to support continued research.

Perry was nominated for the award on the basis of his research into the legitimacy of constitutional interpretation by the Supreme Court.

Since his graduation from Columbia University School of Law in 1973, Perry has briskly pursued a brilliant legal career in which he has clerked for two outstanding judges, served as assistant and associate professor on the faculty of the Ohio State University College of Law, published seven major articles in important law review journals and spent a year as a visiting professor at Yale Law School. He has been described by his colleagues as one of the leading young Constitutional Law scholars in this country.

This year, he returned to the Ohio State University's College of Law faculty as a full professor, and will commence writing his first book on the Supreme Court of the last 25 years.

## Clinic handles appeal to U.S. Supreme Court

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed to review the dismissal of an appeal by an Ohio woman from a juvenile court order permanently removing her two children from her custody. The woman could not afford to pay for a transcript of the juvenile hearing and a request for a free transcript was denied. Since the transcript was necessary to file an appeal, her appeal was also denied. The appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court is being handled by Louis Jacobs, an Assistant Professor at the College of Law, and Chris Blair, a Supervising Attorney for the Law School's Civil Law Clinic. They contend that the plaintiff's constitutional rights of due process and equal protection were violated when she was denied a free transcript.

Students at the College of Law prepared the woman's request for her Supreme Court review. "Although a state need not provide an appeal at all," they told the court, "this Court has made it clear that if a state does provide for appellate review, it cannot do so in a way that discriminates against some because of their poverty." The cases cited in the petition involve criminal trial; the court is now being asked to extend that analysis to the civil area. (In the Matter of Otis, No. 795215.)

## Three appointed to judicial clerkships

The College of Law is delighted to announce that three alumni and graduates of the class of 1979 were appointed to judicial clerkships. Matthew Yackshaw was appointed to a clerkship for a trial judge, Kenneth Harkins, U.S. Court of Claims, Washington, D.C., Gary Spring was appointed to a clerkship for Justice Paul Brown, Ohio Supreme Court, Columbus, Ohio, and Daniel Conkle was appointed to a clerkship with Judge Edward Tamm, U.S. Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, in Washington, D.C.

The Law School wishes to extend congratulations to its three former students for being selected to serve in their respective clerkships.

## Wills and Herman appointed to new professorships

The College of Law is pleased to announce the appointment of Professor Robert Wills and Professor Lawrence Herman to two newly created professorships. Professor Wills, a member of the faculty for 33 years, was appointed to fill the C. William O'Neil Professorship in Law and Judicial Administration, and Professor Herman, a member of the faculty for 18 years, was appointed to fill the Presidents Club Professorship.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to all of the many friends, alumni and Presidents Club members whose generous contributions made possible the creation of these two professorships. Moreover, we are extremely grateful through these professorships to have the opportunity to recognize two of the faculty's most distinguished teachers and scholars, Professors Wills and Herman, for their long-standing contribution to the College and its students.

## Women's Law Caucus plans year

The Women's Law Caucus (WLC), formerly the Law Association for Women, is broadening its approach to helping women in law school. In addition to the traditional orientation presented for new students each fall, WLC has sponsored a stress management seminar, and lunches where presentations were made on preparing for exams and job interviewing. WLC has also provided a support group in conjunction with the University Counseling and Consultation Service.

November 9-11, 14 members of WLC attended the Midwest Conference of Women and the Law in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Their response was enthusiastic and, as a result, the WLC is planning an Ohio conference on Women and the Law, focusing on Ohio's laws affecting women and addressing problems faced by women practitioners in the State, as well as general topics such as managing a career and family life.

Presently, WLC is raising funds to send members to the National Conference on Women in the Law, which will be held in February, 1980. In addition to the educational experience, WLC members hope to gain experience and knowledge which may assist them in their bid to host the National Conference in the future.

## On-campus career recruiting up 29%

During the current placement season, 108 recruiters visited the Law School to conduct interviews, an increase of 29% over last year. As of November 1, approximately 3,754 interviews had been conducted. Of the 108 recruiters conducting on-campus interviews, 37 (34%) were from Columbus, 25 (23%) were from Cleveland, 8 (7%) were from Cincinnati and 3 (3%) were from Toledo; 20 recruiters (19%) were from out of state, with the remaining 15 (14%) composed of employers from other cities throughout Ohio.

In early Spring, the Placement Office plans to make available statistics regarding the number of offers extended and the number of offers accepted which have resulted from on-campus interviews this fall.

Most recently, the Placement Office has published a Placement Bulletin which includes information regarding the Law School's history, its educational program, its learning resources and facilities, and pictures and short biographical resumes of students in the classes of 1980 and 1981. We suggest that alumni who are interested in receiving a copy of this publication contact the Placement Office at 422-2631.

## Pollack's law text published posthumously

Ervin H. Pollack, head of the Ohio State University Law Library for 25 years, was near publication of a new text on jurisprudence at the time of his death in 1972. That text, *Jurisprudence: Principles and Applications*, has just been published by The Ohio State University Press.

As a teacher, as a writer, as a library administrator, and as an organizer for his profession, Professor Pollack taught courses in jurisprudence, legal process, and legal research and writing, and for nearly two decades now, virtually every law student in the country has won entrance to legal literature through Pollack's *Fundamentals of Legal Research*, now in its fourth edition. His monographs and articles, which span thirty years, include scholarly work on not only law librarianship but also trade practices and the philosophy of jurisprudence.

## Baker speaks at Law Forum

Mr. Donald I. Baker, former Assistant Attorney General for the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, delivered a series of lectures as part of the College's Law Forum Speaker Program. The title of Mr. Baker's presentation was "The Awkward Balance: Antitrust and Politics."

The first of Mr. Baker's three lectures was entitled "Legislative and Institutional History: The Evaluation of Antitrust as an Important and Ambiguous force in the United States"; the second presentation was entitled "The Problem of Goals: Populism Versus Efficiency"; and his third and final presentation was entitled "Process?: How Political Should Antitrust Enforcement Be?"

Mr. Baker, who is presently associated with the Washington office of the Cleveland-based law firm of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, is a graduate of Harvard Law School. In addition to his tenure with the U.S. Department of Justice, he has also served as a member of the faculty of Cornell Law School where he taught courses in the areas of antitrust and financial regulation. He is the author of numerous articles and publications on the subjects of antitrust, banking and trade regulation, and is considered by many to be one of the leading authorities in these areas.

The College was delighted with the response to Mr. Baker's presentation and plans to continue to attract persons of Mr. Baker's caliber to participate in the Law Forum Speaker's Program.



## OSU law grads fare well on Ohio bar exam

Last July, 166 OSU law graduates were subjected to three days of bar exams—two days of essays on Ohio law with one day of multi-state standardized testing sandwiched in between. OSU students distinguished themselves by producing the greatest number of students who passed the bar (160 students; tied with Cleveland State) and placing second in % of students passing/total number of students testing with 96.4% behind the University of Cincinnati's 97.9%).

The complete breakdown of July, 1979, bar results for Ohio law schools is as follows:

|               | No. of Students | Percent Passing |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Univ. Cinn.   | 97              | 97.9            |
| Ohio State    | 166             | 96.4            |
| Univ. Akron   | 112             | 93.8            |
| Case Western  | 137             | 93.4            |
| Univ. Dayton  | 76              | 88.2            |
| Capital       | 124             | 87.9            |
| Univ. Toledo  | 136             | 84.6            |
| Ohio Northern | 73              | 83.6            |
| Cleve. State  | 198             | 80.8            |

(Article reprinted from "Hearsay," the OSU Law Student newsletter.)

## Preceptor Program begins

Commencing Winter Quarter, the Law School will begin its preceptor program in which first year law students are afforded the opportunity to gain exposure to the realities of the practice of law through direct contact with practicing attorneys. Students will be matched with practitioners whose responsibility will be to acquaint the student with the operation of his or her law office and, in addition, provide that student with the opportunity to observe the practitioner in an actual work situation such as a house closing, a deposition, or some other form of client representation.

The Preceptor Program, which was developed through a cooperative arrangement between the Columbus Bar Association and the Law School, is viewed as an extremely beneficial experience for both the beginning law student and members of the Bar. In addition, the College believes such a

program offers an excellent informational resource for students, many of whom have questions regarding course selection, career objectives and future employment possibilities as well as many other practical questions about the practice of law.

While many alumni have already responded to the Columbus Bar Association's request for participants in the program, we urge all alumni who have not as yet expressed interest to contact the Placement Office at 422-2631 so that we may arrange for your participation.

## Glander Fund established

Chuck Glander '59, his wife Sue, and the rest of the Glander family recently made a gift to the College of \$5,000 in memory of Mr. and Mrs. C. Emory Glander. Alumni will remember Mr. Glander, who taught as an adjunct member of the faculty in the Law School for many years. The income from the Glander Fund will be used to enhance the library collection in the tax field, a very appropriate way of memorializing Mr. Glander's interest in the practice and teaching of the law of taxation.

## Bequest creates June Purcell and Arthur Guild Fund

The College of Law recently received a bequest of \$29,479 from the estate of June Purcell and Arthur Guild. Ms. Purcell received her L.L.B. degree from the College of Law in 1910 and had died in 1967. The gift will establish an endowed fund in memory of Ms. Purcell and her husband, Mr. Guild. The income from the fund is to be used for student financial aid, with a preference to be accorded to needy black students.

## College receives Bucher bequest

The College of Law will be receiving a major gift from the estate of Walter J. Bucher of Dayton, Ohio. He left approximately \$90,000 to the College in memory of his wife, Ernestine Wampler Bucher, Class of 1930.

## Kindred wins grant

Professor Michael Kindred was recently notified that he would be awarded a research grant by The Dana Fund for International and Comparative Legal Studies. He will combine the grant with a Professional Development Leave from the University. He plans to study the legal status and treatment of the mentally impaired under the legal systems of several countries. He plans to spend part of the year in Europe to do the research.

## Fund memorializes Terrence Morse

Terry Morse, '73, was tragically killed in an air accident returning to Columbus from a baseball game in Cincinnati. He was a member of the Presidents Club and the proceeds of a life insurance policy were to be used for the benefit of the College of Law. The fund is approximately \$30,000 and will be used to endow a fund in memory of Mr. Morse. The income will be used to help support the Moot Court program and to create an award for the best seminar paper each year.

## Professor Rosenn accepts Miami appointment

Professor Keith Rosenn, a member of the faculty since 1965, resigned recently to become Associate Director of the Law and Economics Center, University of Miami Law School, in Coral Gables, Florida.

Professor Rosenn was a cum laude graduate from Amherst College in 1960, and received his L.L.B. from Yale Law School in 1963, where he was a member of the Order of the Coif. Subsequent to law school, he served as law clerk to Judge J. Joseph Smith, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and later became associated with the firm of Rosenn, Jenkins & Greenwald, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

During his tenure with the College of Law, Professor Rosenn taught Comparative Law, Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Law and Inflation, and International Business Planning.



Part of the head table (from right) Mrs. Frank Bazler, Mr. Frank Bazler, '53, new president-elect of Alumni Association, Mrs. Norm Shibley, Mr. Norm Shibley, '49, new

president of Alumni Association, Mr. Stuart Summit, '59, outgoing president of Alumni Association, Dean Meeks, Mr. Tom Cavendish, '53 (standing).



## Law Library for research only?

Disregarding the large signs at the entrances of the room, "Library for Research Only", 210 alumni on October 5, renewed old acquaintances in the setting where many of them had toiled together for so many hours during their law school years. The festive atmosphere among the books and journals led one alum to remark that henceforth the room should be called the "Library and Alumni Banquet Room."

The event was the law alumni annual reunion, which was held for the first time in the College of Law Building. An informal reception was held on the first floor of the building, followed by a delicious dinner in the gracious atmosphere of the Law Library.

Many familiar faces were present. Margaret Reyneau, '16, attended, remarking that she certainly enjoyed the evening and hoped to return next year, when the reunion will again be held at the College of Law Building.

Stuart A. Summit, '59, outgoing President of the Law Alumni Association, gave greetings to all, then introduced the new President, Norman Shibley, '49, and his wife, Jeanne; Frank E. Bazler, '53, President-elect and his wife, Ginnie; and James K. L. Lawrence, '65, Secretary-Treasurer. Dean James Meeks then introduced members of the faculty who were present. Stu Summit extended a welcome to the Class of 1929, Class of 1939, Classes of 1944-1947, and the Class of 1954. Dean Frank Strong presented a certificate of congratulations from the College to the Class of 1929, which was celebrating its 50-year reunion. The presentation by Mr. Summit to J. Gilbert Reese, '52, of the 1979 Distinguished Alumnus Award was a memorable experience for all.

### Middle:

Stu Summit, '59, and Dean Meeks congratulate Gib Reese, '52, on receiving the Distinguished Alumni Award.

### Bottom Left:

Justice Paul Brown, '39, with Bob ('52) and Anne Balyeat.

### Bottom Right:

Dorothy Binyon Sullivan, '35, and Grace Heck Faust, '30, enjoy dinner in the Law Library.



Gene Mahoney, Leon Loechler and Ace Young, Class of '39.



Rose Anna Coleman, Marcella Mahoney and Priscilla Meeks enjoy Class of '39 reunion.



(Clockwise from right) Leon and Eula Loechler, Helen and Paul Brown, Anita and Paul Ward, and Mary and H. Alfred Glascor at 40-year reunion.

## 29 attend 40-year reunion

The Class of 1939 held a reunion on October 5, 1979, at the Holiday Inn on Lane Avenue. Forty years is a long time and that is exactly how long it has been since this class left Page Hall. Twenty-nine members of the class were present for the dinner. Dean Frank Strong was a guest and the class enjoyed visiting with him. Dean James Meeks and his wife, Priscilla, were also guests for the evening. It was a great evening and the stories told were incredible! Each left feeling that forty years really wasn't such a long time after all.

## 25-year class reunites

A 25-year reunion was held by the Class of 1954 on September 8, 1979, at the Holiday Inn on Lane Avenue. The class began its festivities by attending the OSU-Syracuse game and then attended a buffet dinner. Two members of the class traveled from California to attend. After the dinner members brought each other up to date regarding their activities, families, etc. for the past twenty-five years. A great time was had by all. Prof. Robert Wills and his wife, Ruth, and Dean James Meeks and his wife, Priscilla, were guests at the reunion. The members attending were all pleased that they had attended and it was decided they would not wait for so many years to pass again before having another reunion.

## Ten-year reunion meets

A tenth-year reunion was held by the 1969 Ohio State University College of Law alumni on Saturday, May 26, 1979, at the Scioto Country Club. On the evening before, Walter Reckless hosted an open house at his home in Dublin where many 1969 returnees "warmed up" for the Saturday festivities. Approximately 60 graduates, plus their spouses or friends, attended the buffet dinner and dance. A number of the 1969 classmates traveled great distances to attend. A class directory with current information relative to types of practice, activities, addresses and phone numbers was distributed at the reunion.





# OSU v. Michigan, 18 NE2d 15 (1979)

The following is an article which appeared in the November 12 issue of *Hearsay*, a weekly newsletter prepared entirely by law students: (Students who collaborated on this particular article are Tim Jones, Jim Ellis, Chuck Jones, Dave Jump and John Joseph.)

(A.P. Columbus) Next weekend will be the annual rivalry between Ohio State and Michigan. Last weekend an equally strong rivalry was played in Columbus between the law school football teams of these two schools. The controversy pitted the "Nolo Contendres" of Michigan v. Roman Polanski's Wellhung Nudum Statutory Tortfeasing Squids" of O.S.U. The game was held at Dee Stadium

(known prior to the game as the Law School Alumni Dinner Banquet Room). Michigan was leading (its witnesses) through much of the 1st half, but O.S.U. appealed in the 2nd half to reverse the score and win a final judgment.

Michigan was grossly negligent on the opening play allowing O.S.U.'s kick and tax return specialist "Slammin' Sam" Samansky to advance the ball for a credit of 63 yards. However, a deduction of 10 yards was assessed when a 3rd party claimed uncivil procedure. O.S.U. was stopped on the next set of downs by the intimidating defensive play of former O.S.U. star, Howie "Bulldog" Fink,

who would not let the O.S.U. quarterback pass. Michigan quickly trespassed into Ohio territory. But, when they threw the ball, O.S.U.'s middle guardian ad litem, Rhonda Rivera, intercepted and ran for a T.D. The score was illusory, however, due to an illegal motion. The points were rescinded by the judicial referee, who, on the theory of restitution, gave the ball back to Michigan.

In the 2nd half Ohio State battered its way back, the proximate cause being several punitive penalties against Michigan's coach for illegal motions to strike. Ohio kept the ball in Michigan territory for a preponderance of the 2nd half, leaving it beyond a reasonable doubt that O.S.U. would direct the game's verdict. Michigan could not put up a scintilla of a defense as O.S.U.'s star "fee tail" back Greg "Traveling" Travalio adversely possessed the ball for most of the last quarter. O.S.U. finally won, with the help of the brilliant play of safeties Reichman and Rose who stalled the Michigan offense in double overtime!!

One sad note was the injury to end Frank Upham, who slipped on the astro turf, striking his head on the card catalogue in the endzone. This aggravated a 1950 injury he had received from "O", which caused him to go partially insane once more. Upham was last seen running out of the stadium in "mere pursuit" of a fox, whom he chased into Pierson's Post Tavern.

The highlight of the game was the halftime show when the O.S.U. Law School Marching Band performed Script "Internal Revenue Code §1341 (a) (1) (ii)" with accompanying regulations. Block O. Jur. dazzled the "voluminous" crowd, which packed the balcony, as well as the mezzanine, with picture perfect Blue Book Citations and original cheers like DEE-fense!!

After the game, Coach Meeks of O.S.U. was unavailable for comment because he was still correcting some of the plays from last year's Michigan game. With this win O.S.U. will move past Michigan in the BAR rankings and gain a berth to the "Sowle Bowl" in January. Go Squids!! (Attendance—437,321 volumes).

# Clinic program reviewed

The following is a final report (without attachments) of a special committee appointed to review the clinic program. We thought that our alumni might be interested in our current thinking on this important topic:

Early in this academic year, Dean Meeks appointed a special committee, made up of members of the Academic Affairs and Clinic Committees, under the chairmanship of Professor Howard Fink, to evaluate the current clinic operation and make suggestions for future planning.

Among the questions that concerned the committee were: does the clinic account for an inordinate amount of the College's budget; are clinical courses felt to be worthwhile by the students and alumni; why do students elect clinic courses or fail to do so; does the clinic have an "image" which hampers enrollment; what is the theoretical basis of clinical education; has its time passed; should the clinic be integrated with other programs of the College in some manner?

To answer these questions, we undertook the following modes of evaluation:

(1) an examination of the College budget and that part of the budget which could be attributed to the clinic.

(2) a survey of all persons who graduated from the College during the years 1970-1978 to determine their evaluation of courses they had elected in law school; their reasons for not electing more clinical courses in law school; and, from the perspective of graduates, their assessment of the worth of clinical courses.

(3) similar survey of all present second- and third-year students to determine their attitudes toward the clinical courses which are offered and their view of the fields which clinical courses should include.

(4) a review of the literature of clinical education to determine if it could give us guidelines for evaluating our program or suggestions for the future.

## Findings and comments

(1) The Clinic does not now represent an inordinate portion of the College's budget. Although there is a greater cost to the kind of education which Clinic represents, as a share of the total budget it is not large.

(2) The alumni survey, which was the first comprehensive survey of its alumni that the College has ever undertaken, presented most interesting results; it was supplemented by a number of letters where particular alumni expressed their points of view in greater detail. The most salient statistic emerging from the survey was that 68.4% of the alumni would recommend that present students take clinical courses. They would like to see clinical courses in a greater number of subjects than are presently offered, and not oriented solely to criminal law, juvenile law or poverty law. On balance, this represented a very strong endorsement of the concept of clinical education from those alumni who have graduated from the College during the past decade and were present in law school when the current pattern of clinical courses was offered.

(3) The results of the student survey indicated a desire for more clinical courses in different fields of law, and, at the same time, a lack of knowledge about the clinical courses which are presently offered and about clinical education in general.

(4) A survey of the literature, made by Professors Rogers and Herman, assisted by Barbara Ayres, J. D., 1978, came to the conclusion that we could get little assistance from the writings on the field, in helping us to plan for the future.

(5) A source of strength of our Clinic is the integration of its faculty with other faculty members of the College. This should continue and be enhanced. We reiterate the principle that those faculty members who teach clinical courses are fully interchangeable with other faculty members and are held to the same expectations of scholarly achievement as other faculty members; both before tenure has been granted and after that point, throughout the career of the clinical faculty member. There should in fact be no separate clinical faculty. Faculty members may teach more or fewer or no clinical courses. Even for those who do teach clinical courses,

these courses represent only part of their teaching load. The history of the Clinic has been a movement from full-time involvement by a particular faculty member to a part-time involvement.

(6) A problem faced by the present Clinic is the belief of some students that clinical education is irrelevant to their career objectives. A related problem is the erroneous perception that the skills learned in a clinical course whose subject matter is not the first choice of the student, are not transferable to other areas of practice.

(7) Additional reasons why students today fail to take clinical courses are detailed in the summary of the responses to the student survey which is attached. Many of these problems would be alleviated if there were more clinical courses with a broader subject range, such as commercial law, taxation, the prosecutorial function, etc. This broadened range of courses would attract more students for their content as well as dispel any existing belief that there is narrowness in the dimension of clinical education.

(8) Adequate sources of input to the Dean and to the Director now exist to deal in advance with the commitment of major Clinic resources to particular extensive litigation.

(9) The Committee considers that the Alumni and Student Surveys demonstrate a need for students to receive more information about clinic courses than they have received in the past.

(10) Clinical courses would be enhanced if they stood, not apart from the rest of the curriculum, but rather were made to be the culmination of a comprehensive and coordinated program dealing with practice and advocacy skills. For that reason, as well as the intrinsic merit of the plan, we propose such a program as a major result of this study of clinical operations. Such a program would, in our judgment, be unique and innovative and would address the current concern of bench and bar as to the need for improved practice and advocacy skills on the part of law graduates.

## Proposals

We propose that clinical courses be incorporated into a new and enlarged



endeavor dealing with practice and advocacy skills, under the supervision and guidance of the present Clinic director, who would become the Director of the Program of Practice and Advocacy Skills. The program would involve a sequence of courses leading to enhanced training in practice and advocacy skills.

In the first year, students presently take civil procedure, legal research and writing and moot court. If a first-year writing program is adopted, this would enrich the background leading toward the enlarged upper class program. In the upper class, the following changes are suggested for gradual implementation over the next few years:

(1) An enlarged trial practice course, called Trial Advocacy, a six-hour, fifteen-week course, which would combine the preparation and presentation of a trial with greater consideration of the practical problems of the rules of evidence.

(2) A second-year "pre-clinic" course, which would deal with client interviewing, case-preparation, and the management of litigation. Such a course will be offered on an experimental basis next year.

(3) A pre-trial practice course, evolving from the present pleading course, to deal with pre-trial and post-trial motions, discovery practice, pre-trial conference and case preparation.

(4) An enlarged number of clinical offerings would be created. These courses would be taken by students who had already acquired skills from the pre-trial practice and pre-clinic course and might be taken at the same time as the students were taking the enlarged course in trial advocacy. The added courses might deal with subjects such as business regulation; the prosecutorial function; labor relations and arbitration; environmental regulation; tax litigation; employee health and safety; and other new subjects.

(5) The Director of the Program of Practice and Advocacy Skills will have supervisory authority over live-case offerings, to the same extent as the present Director of the Clinical Program has over them, and will have the same authority over the pre-clinic course.

(6) The Director will have a

coordinating, not supervisory, function as to the pre-trial and trial practice courses.

(a) The Director will consult with teachers of these courses to ascertain course content, in order to avoid duplication with instruction in the live-case and pre-clinic courses.

(b) The Director further will provide input and suggestions concerning course content with a view to achieving a logical progression in instruction in practice and advocacy skills.

(c) The Director will ascertain equipment and resource needs of these courses, as well as the live-case and pre-clinic courses, and plan acquisitions for their joint benefit.

(d) The Director will develop grant proposals for funding of practice and advocacy courses as deemed beneficial to the program.

(7) The Director will have the responsibility to integrate the Practice and Advocacy Skills Program with other aspects of the College's mission. This responsibility will include the following functions:

(a) The Director will consult with the teachers of the Evidence and Federal Courts courses in order to build on these courses in the Practice and Advocacy Skills Program. The Director further will provide input and suggestions as to course content as deemed appropriate.

(b) The Director will report to teachers of first year skills courses as to perceived deficiencies in skills that students in practice and advocacy courses should have mastered at the first-year level.

(8) We propose that funds be appropriated for the preparation of a brochure describing the Program of Practice and Advocacy Skills for distribution to students to assist with course selection. The brochure should give detailed descriptions of clinic offerings as well as other aspects of the program which would be a foundation for the clinical courses. The Director should provide an orientation session for first- and second-year students prior to the time for course registration at which a discussion of the program can take place.

(9) In sum, we propose to integrate clinical courses into a much more ambitious program of practice and advocacy skills.

## **Advantages of the proposed program**

The Committee advances this proposal for creation of a Program of Practice and Advocacy Skills with the belief that its implementation will achieve the following objectives:

(1) The Program will permit the development of a coordinated sequence of courses in practice and advocacy skills by providing a focal point for communication among teachers of all subjects related to its purpose.

(2) The Program will allow such development without impinging upon the academic freedom of teachers of related subjects, because the Director will have coordinating and recommending functions, only with respect to courses other than the live-case and pre-clinic courses. A collegial input function of the Director as to such courses is perceived as benefitting the school's educational mission without interfering with the authority of each teacher over his or her courses.

(3) The Program will permit an on-going monitoring of how well students are developing basic skills in the first-year skills courses, to permit alterations in those courses where greater emphasis is needed in particular areas.

(4) The Program will permit an efficient use of funds for the acquisition of equipment and resource materials useful to various practice and advocacy courses.

(5) The Program will facilitate informing students of the range of courses available towards the development of practice and advocacy skills.

(6) The Program will demonstrate a dedication by this College of Law to the sound development of legal skills.

(7) The Program is conceived with the belief that a sound skills program does not detract from the study of substantive legal principles and issues, but rather enhances such study by requiring application of principles of substantive law in concrete situations—live or simulated.

(8) The Program will be attractive to potential law school applicants, providing assurance of a well-conceived educational program integrating skills development into the overall pedagogical mission.



# Faculty news

**L. Orin Slagle** is serving the second year of a two-year term as President of the Law School Admissions Council, which is composed of a representative from each ABA accredited law school, and is currently studying Truth and Testing Legislation. He served on a panel discussion "A Sociology of Legal Education and of the Profession" at a meeting of the Council on Legal Education and Professional Responsibility in Biscayne, Florida.

**Gregory Travalio** published an article recently in the *Ohio State Law Journal*, Volume 40, No. 2, 1979, entitled "Suffer the Little Children—But Not in My Neighborhood: A Constitutional View of Age—Restrictive Housing". Shortly, his article, co-authored with Rebecca Clement, "International Protection of Marine Mammals," will appear in the *Columbia Journal of Environmental Law*.

**P. John Kozyris** lectured to the law faculty and students at the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the "Trust and Its Equivalence in the Civil Law System." He presented a paper entitled "International Codes Affecting Business Transactions" to a group of businessmen, lawyers and government officials. The presentation was made under the auspices of the Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce, Columbus Bar Association and U.S. Department of Commerce in the course of a one-day conference on "A Businessman's Introduction to the Legal Aspects of International Trade and Investment." He participated in a conference on "Current Trends in Legal Education" held in Thessaloniki, Greece, on the occasion of the 50 anniversary of the Thessaloniki Law School, and presented a paper on recent developments in teaching methods.

**Lee Modjeska** has authored several articles recently, the first of which is entitled "The Uncertain Miranda Fuel Doctrine", 38 *Ohio State Law Journal* 807 (1977). In addition, he published an article entitled "Commentaries on the National Labor

Relations Board: 1977", appearing in 39 *Ohio State Law Journal* 1 (1978), and published an article entitled "Supreme Court Labor and EEO Decisions: October Term, 1977" which he wrote for presentation at the 1978 Midwest Labor Law Conference. Most recently, he has written a review of a book by Douglas L. Leslie, entitled "Cases and Materials on Labor Law", which appears in 65 *Virginia Law Review* 773 (1979), and published an article entitled "The Supreme Court and Diversification of the National Labor Policy" in 12 *University of California, Davis Law Review* 37 (1979).

**Michael Rose**, co-editor with Leo Raskind of *Advanced Federal Income Taxation: Corporate Transactions: Cases, Materials and Problems* (1978, West Publishing Company), recently wrote the revision to *Selected Federal Taxation Statutes and Regulations* (1979 edition), published by West Publishing Company.

**Michael Kindred**, editor of *The Mentally Retarded Citizen and The Law* (1976, Free Press), made a presentation on August 13 to the American Bar Association Family Law Section on "The Supreme Court and the Handicapped." Professor Kindred has completed a model statute on "The Treatment of Developmentally Disabled Persons in the Criminal Justice System." The statute is part of a larger legislative reform project of the American Bar Association Commission on the Mentally Disabled. Professor Kindred has also written a chapter for a psychologists's manual on "Psychologists and Developmental Disabilities Law" and has been awarded a grant from the Dana Corporation Foundation to support comparative law research during the 1980-81 academic year.

**John Quigley** was interviewed last May on WTVN-TV News about the execution of John Spenkelink. He wrote an opinion editorial entitled "Immigration Law Used in Political Harassment" which appeared in the *Columbus Dispatch*. Professor Quigley reviewed a book by Garrison: "Israel, The West Bank and International Law" which appeared in volume 8 of the *Journal of Palestine Studies* (Summer, 1979). From August 15-19, he served as an observer at the genocide trial of former governmental leaders of Cambodia, in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Professor Quigley also testified for the sub-committee on criminal justice of the House Judicial Committee on the proposed revision of the Federal Criminal Code in Washington, D.C. He also testified before the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee of the Ohio House of Representatives on a proposal to restrict foreign ownership of farmland in Ohio. Professor Quigley was interviewed on a Chicago radio program on the topic of

"The Boat People," and spoke on a WOSU radio program on "The Jury System—Is It Outmoded?". He also presented a commentary on "U.S. Policy Towards Vietnam" on WOSU radio in reaction to remarks made earlier by a WOSU commentator, and spoke on Cincinnati radio station WAIF about a case for which he had written an amicus curiae brief for the Ohio Supreme Court which challenged the constitutionality of the Ohio statute on same-sex sexual solicitation. Professor Quigley was interviewed on WCMH-TV about the reaction at OSU to the takeover of the American Embassy in Tehran. He spoke at the University of Dayton Law School on the proposed revision of the Federal Criminal Code and gave a presentation on that same topic at the Annual Meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures in Washington, D.C.

Professor Quigley spoke on "Israeli Land Laws" in Ann Arbor Michigan, sponsored by the Arab Student Association of the University of Michigan. Professor Quigley also spoke at Capital University Law School as part of the symposium, "Human Rights and Economic Realities," sponsored by the International Law Society. His topic was "Expropriation of U.S. Property in Developing Countries." He served as commentator on a panel on the criminal justice system in the USSR at the annual convention of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and gave an address on the same subject at the University of Cincinnati College of Law. Professor Quigley presented slide-talks on his December, 1978, trip to Vietnam to the Columbus Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild and to the Women's Action Collective.

**Earl Finbar Murphy** was luncheon speaker at Hueston Woods, Ohio, for the Conference on Land Use Planning for Local Officials. His topic was "Private Property Rights versus The Public Welfare." The conference was sponsored by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, the School of Natural Resources of the OSU College of Agriculture, and the Ohio Extension Service. Professor Murphy has served as a member of the editorial board of the *American Journal of Legal History* since 1969. Most recently, he has reviewed manuscripts entitled "Jeremy Bentham, Utility and the Legislator" by Brian W. Taylor and "Smiling Through Her Tears: Ante-Bellum Southern Women and Divorce" by Jane Turner Censer. He has also reviewed a manuscript entitled "The Use of Literacy and the Emergence of Law in Ancient Greece" for *Visible Language, the Journal for Research on the Visual Media of Language Expression*, of the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Earl Finbar Murphy and **Joanne Wharton Murphy** will serve as visiting Professors at the University of Arizona College of Law at Tucson, from January to June of 1980. Mr. Murphy is also scheduled to have a book published by Pergamon Press in March, 1980, entitled *Energy and Environmental Balance*. In addition, Mr. Murphy published an article which appeared in 39 *Ohio State Law Journal* 752 (1978) entitled "Future of the Law for Energy and Environment".

**Frank K. Upham** will teach 4 hours of a 4 credit student seminar on Japanese civil rights at Harvard Law School in January. He has written an article which will appear in *Ecology Law Quarterly*, vol. 8, number 2, and another in Japanese which will appear in *Amerika Ho*, a Japanese journal. Professor Upham addressed the SUNY-Buffalo School of Law faculty on "Recent Trends in Japanese Environmental Litigation". He is currently serving as chairperson of the East Asian Library Committee of OSU's East Asian Studies Program, and has completed five monographs for the *Encyclopedia of Japan* dealing with various aspects of Japanese law.

**LeRoy Pernell** published an article entitled "Interim Detention of Juvenile Delinquents in Ohio: A Proposal for Controlling Judicial Discretion", 39 *Ohio State Law Journal* 306 (1978). He has also published a 1979 *Supplement of Civil Procedure Forms in West Ohio Practice Series*, Volumes 11-12. He gave a presentation on "Legal Issues and Responsibilities in Genetic Counseling" before the Genetics and Genetic Counseling Center, Children's Hospital and the OSU School of Allied Medical Professions. Professor Pernell also spoke on "Sexism and Racism in the Juvenile Justice System" before the Association of Juvenile Justice in Ohio and on that same subject for the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Recently, he delivered a speech entitled "Beyond the Best Interest of the Child" before the OSU Department of Psychology Colloquial Series.

**Louis Jacobs** has twice appeared on local cable television, QUBE "Both Sides Now", first to debate the topic of "Controlling Police Use of Force", and then as an expert on "Constitutionality of News Room Searches". He delivered a panel presentation on "Police Misconduct" at the Annual Convention of the Ohio Black Political Assembly in Columbus. Professor Jacobs also served as a volunteer attorney in the ACLU's challenge to the constitutionality of the Meshel Amendment Budget Rider that restricted use of state funds for performing medically necessary abortions. The Federal Court in Columbus enjoined the statute, and Professor Jacobs continues as trial attorney in that case. He

served on a panel lecturing on "The Use of Freedom of Information Act" and related laws in immigration proceedings. He appeared on the WOSU radio "Access", debating the issue of "Police Use of Force." Another debate on that topic was presented at the Law School between Professor Jacobs and Professor Berkes, who teaches Management Science and is a Columbus police officer. More recently, Professor Jacobs and Chris Blair, who is a supervising lawyer for the Law School's Civil Law Clinic, are handling the appeal of an Ohio woman to the U.S. Supreme Court in a case which raises the issue of whether in a civil case, it is constitutionally permissible for a state to deny a free transcript to an indigent plaintiff who wishes to appeal. Professor Jacobs spoke to the Columbus Metropolitan Club on the topic "Should Columbus Have A Civilian Review Board?" The panel also included Professor Lance Tibbles from Capital University Law School and Sergeant Ross Rader of the Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge # 9.

**Stanley K. Laughlin** served as a panel member at the Fifth Interprofessional Conference on Ethical Issues in Privacy and Confidentiality: An Interprofessional Approach, in Columbus, Ohio, recently and addressed the annual meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union on "The Future of School Integration" in Dayton, Ohio.

**Rhonda R. Rivera** was a participant in a two-week summer project for the study and application of humanistic education in law. She served as a panelist at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association in New York City which considered the subject "Lesbian Mothers and Children: Psychological, Social and Legal Issues"; she also served as a panelist for the AALS Workshop on Professional Development of the Woman Law Teacher in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Midwest Conference on Women and the Law, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, which dealt with such subjects as Family Law Developments and Lesbian Custody Litigation. She attended a conference on Equality sponsored by The Society of American Law Teachers, and was a commentator on the keynote speech delivered by Kenneth Karst. In addition, Professor Rivera served as a group discussion leader and facilitator at that same conference regarding "Goals in Law Teaching". She was a panelist at the 11th National Conference on Women in the Law held in San Francisco, and has served as the chairperson of the AALS Section on Women in Legal Education during this academic year.

**Linda Howard** spoke to the Mifflin Senior-High School National Honor Society Assembly on "Education, Economics and

Excellence: The Job Ahead." Professor Howard served on a panel on the contributions of Black Women to Higher Education during United Black World Week at OSU. The subject under discussion was "Ticket to Power: The Price Goes Up, Again." She also addressed the Columbus Area Civil Rights Council Annual Meeting on "Recent Developments in Sex Discrimination Law." At the 10th National Conference on Women and the Law in San Antonio, Texas, Professor Howard gave the following presentations: "Sex Discriminatory Practices in Health and Disability Insurance: A Technical Review of the Use of Sex Based Actuarial Tables," "Affirmative Action in Sex Education: The Impact of *Bakke* upon the Opportunities for Minority Women," and "The Use of Sex Based Mortality Tables in University Pension Plans: The Impact of *Manhart v. The City of Los Angeles*." She also addressed the National Lawyers Guild Midwest Regional Meeting on "Reproductive Health Issues and the Rights of Working Women."

**James Meeks** spoke on "The Future of Legal Education" to the Dayton Bar Association and made a presentation on that same topic at a luncheon meeting for the law firm of Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur.

**Howard Fink** is currently visiting professor of law at the George Washington University National Law Center in Washington, D.C.

**John Henderson**, a member of the Programs, Education & Pre-Law Committee of the Law School Admission Council, coordinated a workshop for pre-law advisers from the southeastern states, which was held in Atlanta on November 16, 1979. He also addressed pre-law advisers from Ohio at the Regional Pre-Law Advisers Conference at Capital University Law School, which was held in the school's new building on South High Street, Columbus.

**Michael Perry** published an article in the October, 1979, issue of the *Columbia Law Review*: "Modern Equal Protection: A Conceptualization and Appraisal." In late October, Professor Perry was a speaker at the Conference on First Amendment Concerns, held in New York City.

**Douglas J. Whaley** was appointed last summer to the Merit Screening Committee for the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals to evaluate the fitness of certain sitting bankruptcy judges, to determine whether they should continue in office.

**Claude Sowle** has co-authored an article with Daniel O. Conkle, "Comparative Negligence Versus the Constitutional Guarantee of Equal Protection: A Hypothetical Judicial Decision" which appeared in the November, 1979, issue of



the *Duke Law Journal*. Their article was written in the form of a hypothetical judicial opinion. In addition, Professor Sowle and his wife, Professor **Kathryn D. Sowle**, have signed a contract with Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company to write a treatise on "Constitutional Torts" in the next year.

**Kathryn D. Sowle** has published an article, "Defamation and the First Amendment: The Case for a Constitutional Privilege of Fair Report", in the *New York University Law Review*, Volume 54, June, 1979, which came out in December.

**Lawrence Herman** was recently honored by being recognized as Professor of the Year by the graduating class of 1979. In addition, he was recently appointed to the Presidents Club Professorship, and recently published an article with **Charles Thompson** entitled "Scott v. Illinois and the Right to Counsel: A Decision in Search of a Doctrine?" which appears in 17 *American Criminal Law Review* 71 (1979). Mr. Herman published an article in the June, 1979, edition of the *Alvis House Newsletter* entitled "Against the Death Penalty". On July 12, he delivered a speech on the death penalty at the Annual Meeting of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, and was interviewed on five Cleveland radio and television programs. Professor Herman was interviewed on WBNS-TV's public affairs program, "The Issue," on the subject of the death penalty and participated in a debate on that subject with State Representative Terry Tranter at the OSU College of Law. Professor Herman also spoke as a guest lecturer in an OSU undergraduate criminology class about criminalization (what behavior should be made criminal).

**Robert J. Lynn** participated with **Michael Rose** in a seminar on Estate Planning which was presented by the OSU Development Fund.

**Jerome H. Reichman** was appointed an assistant professor beginning with the 1979-80 academic year. Professor Reichman received his B.A. cum laude from the University of Chicago in 1955, attended Yale Law School from 1955-1957, at which time he served as comment editor of the *Yale Law Journal*, and then after an interval of 20 years, received his J.D. degree from Yale in 1979. During the interval between his second and third years at Yale Law School, Professor Reichman was engaged in various international pursuits beginning with a Fulbright Fellowship for the study of Hindu Family Law in 1958-59 and culminating as senior editor, Editorial and Publishing Section, International Trade Centre UNCTAB-GATT, Geneva,

Switzerland. Presently, Professor Reichman is teaching a section of the first year contracts course and will be teaching a course in copyright law Spring Quarter.

**Jeremy C. Wicker** is a visiting professor during the 1979-80 academic year, teaching a section of the first year civil procedure course and offering, as well, conflicts, federal courts and admiralty. Professor Wicker is a member of the faculty of Texas Tech University School of Law. He is a graduate of the Yale Law School (1972) where he also received his L.L.M. He served as a law clerk to the Honorable David W. Dyer, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Professor Wicker has written extensively in the federal civil procedure area.

**Terry A. Bethel** served as a visiting professor during the summer of 1979. An associate professor at the University of Missouri Law School in Columbia, he received his B.A. (1968) and his J. D. (1971) from The Ohio State University during which time he served as managing editor of the *Ohio State Law Journal*. After his admission to the Ohio Bar in 1971, he joined the Columbus law firm of George, Greek, King, McMahon & McConaughy where he practiced until 1977. In addition, he served as an adjunct professor at The Ohio State University College of Law during fall of 1974. He is a member of the Order of the Coif and his instructional areas include arbitration, commercial law, employment discrimination, federal jurisdiction, labor law and trial practice.

**Nancy S. Erickson**, also a summer visiting professor, is an associate professor with the New York Law School. She received her A.B. from (1967) Baxter College and her J.D. (1973) from Brooklyn Law School. During law school she served as editor-in-chief of *Brooklyn Law Review*. After her admission to the Bar of New York in 1974, she was associated with the firm of Botein, Hays, Sklar & Herzberg from 1973-1975. From 1975-1977, she served as assistant professor at the New York Law School until her appointment to her present position. Her areas of instruction include conflict of laws, domestic relations and evidence. She has lectured and authored articles in the areas of sex-based discrimination and domestic relations.

**Michael G. Kadens**, associate professor at the University of Toledo College of Law, served as a visitor during the Summer Quarter of 1979. He received a B.A. (1956) from the University of Michigan and his J.D. (1959) from Stanford, where he also served as associate comment editor for the *Stanford Law Review*. Subsequent to his admission to the Bars of California and Illinois in 1960, he became associated with

the firm of Bell, Boyd, Lloyd, Haddad & Burns in Chicago, Illinois, where he remained until 1965. After serving as vice president of Capital Food Industries, Inc., in Chicago, from 1965-1969, he became a partner with the firm of Prescott, Merrill, Turbin & Co. (Investment Bankers) in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1973. From 1973-1976, Professor Kadens served as executive vice president of the Cleveland Trust Realty Investors. After serving as a visiting associate professor of law at Toledo College of Law from 1976-1977, he was appointed to the regular faculty as associate professor where he has remained since 1977. He is a member of the Order of the Coif and teaches subjects including accounting, agency and partnerships, business associations, corporations, corporate finance, estates, insurance, federal taxation and trusts.

**John C. McCoid**, the **Armistead M. Dobie** Professor at the University of Virginia School of Law, also served as a visiting professor during the Summer Quarter of 1979. He received a B.A. (1950) and a L.L.B. (1953) from Vanderbilt University during which time he served as editor-in-chief of the *Vanderbilt Law Review*. He served as a teaching fellow at Harvard during 1956-57 and joined the regular faculty at the University of Virginia in 1957, was appointed to associate professor in 1960, and was appointed to rank of full professor in 1963. He is a member of the Order of the Coif and his subjects of instruction include civil procedure, creditors' rights and bankruptcy, and securities litigation.

**Robert A. Sedler**, professor, Wayne State University Law School, also served as a visiting professor during Summer Quarter of 1979. He received a B.A. (1956) and a J.D. (1959) from the University of Pittsburgh during which time he served as book review editor for the *University of Pittsburgh Law Review*. Admitted to the Bars of D.C. (1959) and Kentucky (1968), he served as assistant and associate professor at St. Louis from 1961-1965; associate professor and assistant dean, Haile Sellassie I University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1963-1966; associate professor, 1966-1968, and professor from 1968-1977 at the University of Kentucky; visiting professor, Iowa, spring of 1970; visiting professor, Washington University, St. Louis, spring of 1976; visiting professor, Cornell, 1976-77, and professor, Wayne State, since 1977. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Order of the Coif, served as general council for the ACLU of Kentucky from 1971-1976 and was a member of the ACLU Desegregation Task Force.



President Enarson greets the Fullmers (Dave, '56) at spring Presidents Club reception.



# Presidents Club designated gifts help College of Law

The following list includes those who have joined the University's Presidents Club and designated part or all of their gift to the College of Law. To join the Presidents Club one must make a gift of \$10,000, to be completed in not more than ten years, or by including a bequest in a will of not less than \$30,000, or by purchasing a life insurance policy payable to the University with a value of not less than \$30,000. If you might have an interest in joining the Presidents Club, please contact Dean Meeks.

## Presidents Club members

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James H. Bradner  
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Christine D. Cline  
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Philip W. Cramer, '71  
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Jacob E. Davis, II, '63  
M. Nancy Davis  
Sallie E. Davis  
John C. Deal, '74  
John P. DiFalco, '68  
Richard S. Donahey, '68  
Elizabeth G. Drinko  
John D. Drinko, '44



Four deans, L. Orin Slagle, James Kirby, Ivan Rutledge and James Meeks, meet at the spring Presidents Club reception.

Jack W. Nicklaus  
John B. Nordholt, Jr., '39  
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C. William O'Neill  
Harold D. Paddock, III, '73  
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Douglas L. Peterman  
Ethel B. Peterson  
James W. Phillips, '49  
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Malcolm M. Prine, '52  
Robert A. Ramsey, '49  
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Frank D. Ray, '67  
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Paul O. Scott  
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Stephen J. Smith, '71  
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Lawrence D. Stanley  
Richard L. Steinberger, '64  
Geoffrey Stern, '68  
Craig M. Stewart, '67  
Dorothy Binyon Sullivan, '35  
Stuart A. Summit, '59  
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Robert E. Tait  
Kenneth M. Taylor, '69  
Duke W. Thomas, '64  
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Ida Topper  
Dennis L. Travis, '65  
Anne K. Tsitouris  
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Florence W. Ebersold  
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Grace Heck Faust, '30  
Leo H. Faust, '26  
Pearl Feibel  
Troy A. Feibel, '31  
Robert P. Fite, '47  
J. Robert Ford, '67  
Charles F. Freiburger, '70  
Bradley Frick  
Carl B. Fry, '74  
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David R. Fullmer, '56  
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Robert W. Gardier, Jr., '77  
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Noel F. George, '32  
Charles F. Glander, '59  
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Ronald W. Kauffman  
Joseph P. Kelley, '68  
David A. Kelly  
James P. Kennedy  
Timothy P. Kenny  
Stephen W. King, '72  
William P. Kinsey, '70  
Carter C. Kissell, '27  
C. William Klausman, III, '67  
Scott M. Knisley, '53  
Robert A. Koblentz, '70  
Gavin R. Larrimer, '61  
Thomas K. Larva  
Lester S. Lash, '61  
James K. L. Lawrence, '65  
Russell Leach, '49

Alfred C. LeFeber, '50  
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Thomas C. B. Letson, '52  
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Mary McNamara  
James O. Mahoy, '53  
Jerry L. Maloon  
Frederick M. Mann, '68  
Philip M. Manogg, '74  
Eva Markus  
George D. Massar, '49  
Michael H. Mearan, '71  
Edward J. Mellen  
Donald E. Miller, '53  
Steven A. Miller, '73  
John T. Mills, Jr., '73  
Charles D. Minor, '52  
Daniel J. Minor  
Robert W. Minor, '48  
Susan Brown Moore, '71  
Michael E. Moritz, '61  
William A. Morse, '72  
James E. Newlon  
Barbara Bash Nicklaus

# Friends of the College recognized

Listed are the names of alumni and friends who made gifts to the College during the 1978 calendar year. These funds have been used to support a variety of law school activities such as:

Moot Court Programs  
Student Organizations  
Student Financial Aid  
The Library  
Faculty Teaching and Research Support  
Support for Faculty Participation in Professional Association Activity  
Client Counseling Programs  
*Ohio State Law Journal*  
*OSU Law Record*  
Alumni Activities  
Guest Speakers  
Student Research Assistantships  
Student Awards for Outstanding Achievement

We thank you all for helping to improve legal education.

## **The Fifty-Year Club (Including all classes thru 1929)**

### **Class of 1903**

William P. Moloney

### **Class of 1911**

Marshall G. Fenton

### **Class of 1914**

Stanley Schwartz, Sr.

### **Class of 1917**

Earl G. King  
John W. C. Knisely

### **Class of 1919**

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### **Class of 1921**

Paul R. Gingher

### **Class of 1922**

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John C. Harlor

### **Class of 1924**

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Lewis A. Seikel, Sr.  
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Harry P. Jeffrey, Sr.  
Abe R. Kipperman  
Joseph S. Kreinberg  
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Thomas Patton  
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### **Class of 1927**

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Carter C. Kissell  
John F. Locke  
Frank W. Nicholas  
Leslie C. Ward  
James W. Williamson

### **Class of 1928**

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### **Class of 1929**

Montgomery Campbell  
Samuel B. Erskine  
William K. Fenton  
A. G. Lancione  
Joe H. Nathanson  
Albert K. Ridout

Arthur Rubin  
Robert E. Schumaker

Total: (Classes through 1929)  
\$8,529.88

### **Class of 1930**

Mrs. Willeen L. Benedum  
Thomas S. Bretherton  
William K. Davis  
Samuel Freifield  
C. Emory Glander  
Howard S. Lutz  
George A. Schwer  
Total: \$795.00

### **Class of 1931**

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Robert L. Culbertson  
William E. Dunlap, Sr.  
Troy A. Feibel  
Leo E. Forquer  
George B. Marshall  
Joseph A. Ujhelyi  
Karl H. Weaner, Jr.  
Frank W. Wiley  
Total: \$1,365.00

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Lozier Caplan  
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Raphael A. Gonzalez  
Darold I. Greek  
J. Wellor Igo  
Raphael G. Jeter  
Ellis W. Kerr

Francis H. Lang  
Luke H. Lyman  
Phillip A. Millstone  
Ellsworth A. Moats  
Herbert O. Schear  
J. Ewing Smith  
Robert H. Wead  
Total: \$17,468.50

### **Class of 1933**

Murray Friedman  
Charles E. Hoffman  
C. Merle Igo  
Fred C. Parcher  
Mrs. Sara H. Schwartz  
James J. Weaver  
Total: \$120.00

### **Class 1934**

Howard W. Adkins  
Henry S. Ballard, Jr.  
Clyde C. Beery  
Philipp L. Charles  
Jack G. Evans  
Harry C. Fink  
Russell B. Holding  
Stanley R. Scholz  
Harace W. Troop  
Carl C. Tucker  
Total: \$365.00

### **Class of 1935**

Don S. Cameron, Sr.  
Morton D. Gumble  
Robert E. Leach  
Henry W. Wolf  
Total: \$45.00

### **Class of 1936**

Robert B. Gosline  
Edwin R. Teple  
Seymour A. Terrell  
Total: \$65.00

### **Class of 1937**

Paul P. Dull  
Joseph L. Halberstein  
Joseph S. Heyman  
Elmer E. Jacobs  
Edwin L. Mitchell  
David M. Postlewaite  
Edward J. Ruzzo  
Total: \$10,552.81

### **Class of 1938**

George W. Cole  
Willis R. Deming  
William M. Drennen  
Victor C. Ketcham, Jr.  
Maurice J. Leen, Jr.  
Doris M. London  
Virginia E. Schinnerer  
J. Robert Swartz  
Robert W. Vandemark  
Total: \$495.00

### **Class of 1939**

Paul W. Brown  
William L. Coleman

J. Gareth Hitchcock  
Leon P. Loechler  
Eugene J. Mahoney  
Lowell Murr  
Arthur E. Orlean  
John G. Sarber  
C. K. Spreng  
Harold Stein  
Paul F. Ward  
Ithamar D. Weed  
George D. Young  
Total: \$2,580.00

### **Class of 1940**

Glenn Detting  
John W. Lehrer  
John J. Lynch  
William S. Miller  
Roger H. Smith  
Total: \$170.00

### **Class of 1941**

John R. Eastman  
J. Gordon Peltier  
Judson C. Schuler  
David A. Weble  
Don Williamson  
Total: \$320.00

### **Class of 1942**

Louis Gray  
Eugene Green  
William J. Lohr  
John P. McMahon  
Robert L. Raudabaugh  
Sally L. Weed  
Jack F. Young  
Total: \$4,447.50

### **Class of 1943**

Louis B. Conkle  
William C. Dagger  
Ralph W. Lucas  
Bradley Schaeffer  
William W. Stanhope  
William L. Stewart  
Total: \$2,105.00

### **Class of 1944**

Charles A. Anderson  
John D. Drinko  
Melvin L. Robins  
Total: \$31,111.48

### **Class of 1946**

W. Howard Fort  
Total: \$30.00

### **Class of 1947**

Ralph E. Boyer  
Robert P. Fite  
Paul O. Hunsinger  
John L. Hutson, Jr.  
Francis S. McDaniel  
Dean W. Palmer  
Grazio A. Piacintino  
Stanley Schwartz, Jr.  
Total: \$2,330.00



**Class of 1948**

Allan J. Conkle  
James R. Dupler  
William E. Herron  
William M. Kochheiser  
Walter M. Lawson, Jr.  
Robert W. Minor  
William S. Moore  
Charles A. Pike  
David H. Putnam  
Gordon H. Savage  
Homer D. Swygert  
Total: \$1,951.67

**Class of 1949**

William A. Ashbrook, Jr.  
Charles B. Ballou  
James R. Burchfield  
William B. Devaney, Jr.  
Donald W. Fisher  
Jack W. Folkerth  
David E. Friedlander  
William M. Fumich  
Richard O. Gantz  
Kenneth R. Harkins  
Roger J. Henkener  
Ralph W. Howard  
Robert Kniffin  
Russell Leach  
Donald J. Lett  
Charles A. Linch  
Webster S. Lyman, Jr.  
Robert J. Lynn  
James H. McGee  
George D. Massar  
Michael J. Pavick  
Robert A. Ramsey  
Lawrence H. Richardson  
George W. Rooney  
John D. Schwenker  
Harry B. Shaefer  
Norman W. Shibley  
Arthur I. Vorys  
John C. Wagner  
Roy L. Wildermuth, Jr.  
Total: \$13,307.02

**Class of 1950**

Thomas D. Beetham  
Adrian F. Betleski  
Harold E. Christman  
Raymond P. Cunningham, Jr.  
Lloyd E. Fisher, Jr.  
Lee O. Fitch  
David W. Hart  
Alfred C. LeFeber  
Julian O. Northcraft  
John W. Schuler  
Total: \$1,395.00

**Class of 1951**

George W. Andrews  
R. Donald Cultice  
John A. DeVictor  
Howard H. Harcha, Jr.  
George C. Koons  
Daniel H. Lease  
Earl N. Merwin  
Charles F. O'Brien  
Paul E. Paulson  
Robert W. Phillips  
William E. Rance

Walter J. Siemer  
George W. Stuhldreher  
James M. Schaller, Jr.  
Total: \$460.00

**Class of 1952**

Harrison L. Comstock  
John B. Dwyer  
James N. Ebright  
Roy E. Gabbert  
James F. Graham  
John W. Henderson  
Blaine B. Hunkins  
Charles J. Kerester  
Thomas C. B. Letson  
Charles D. Minor  
E. William Mastrangelo  
William W. Mosholder  
Malcolm M. Prine  
Donald W. Revell  
Clayton W. Rose, Jr.  
B. Lyle Shafer  
Charles D. Shook  
Thomas L. Tribbee  
George R. Walker  
John E. Wissler  
Melvin J. Woodford  
Total: \$6,032.08

**Class of 1953**

James R. Addison, Jr.  
William E. Arthur  
Eugene C. Barstow  
Frank E. Bazler  
Thomas E. Cavendish  
George V. Fisher  
Dwight L. Fullerton  
Leonard Goldbert  
Duane L. Isham  
Richard G. Ison  
Duane J. Kelleher  
John M. Kelly  
Scott M. Knisley  
Frederick W. Lawrence  
James O. Mahoy  
James D. Oglevee  
Leonard Oscar  
Earnest C. Roberts  
Donald L. Rogers  
Paul M. Smart  
Harold L. Talisman  
John M. Tobin  
William W. Turpin  
Robert J. Watkins  
Eugene R. Yazel  
Total: \$11,792.01

**Class of 1954**

John M. Adams  
James J. Ashburn  
Stephen E. Auch  
James E. Chapman  
Ernest J. Danco  
Robert H. Huffer  
Roy L. Morris  
Irving A. Portman  
Richard G. Reichel  
Gerald E. Schlafman  
Total: \$2,297.50

**Class of 1955**

Rodney A. Baker  
Kenneth R. Callahan

James C. Fitch  
Robert L. Hill  
Sewall F. Jackson  
Charles G. Martis  
Robert A. McCarthy  
James W. Miller  
William F. Newman  
Thor G. Ronemus  
Steven Timonere  
Donald W. Wiper, Jr.  
Total: \$323.00

**Class of 1956**

Donald W. Bennett  
David R. Fullmer  
J. Richard Hamilton  
Charles D. Hering  
James R. Hinton  
William B. Johnson  
Henry Maser  
Charles D. Parke  
Melvin Pearlman  
Donald G. Schornak  
Paul A. Scott  
Robert W. Siegel  
Richard F. Swope  
Bonford R. Talbert, Jr.  
Joseph H. Yearling, Jr.  
Total: \$2,286.00

**Class of 1957**

James G. Annos  
John F. Atkinson  
James M. Brennan  
Robert J. Fairless  
Marc Gertner  
Richard K. Garman  
Paul P. Gutmann  
John A. Hoskins  
David R. Katz  
Richard L. Loveland  
John F. Ramser  
Edward R. Reichek  
Ralph W. Stultz  
T. Bryan Underwood, Jr.  
Joan E. Zuber  
Total: \$1,590.00

**Class of 1958**

Richard L. Boring  
John W. Creighton, Jr.  
Joan M. Krauskopf  
Charles F. Kurfess  
Ronald G. Logan  
Donald S. Swepston  
Neal S. Tostenson  
Total: \$830.00

**Class of 1959**

George W. Ankney, Jr.  
Albert L. Bell  
Charles E. Brant  
Marshall H. Cox, Jr.  
James J. Cullers  
Albert W. Eoff  
R. Clifton Gibbs  
Charles F. Glander  
Dwight I. Hurd  
Larry Inscore  
William E. Kessler  
John G. Lancione  
Wayman C. Lawrence III  
Frank E. Quirk

Warren A. Smith  
Lawrence W. Stacey  
John Y. Taggart  
John VanAbel  
Roy A. West  
Frederick C. Zimmer  
Total: \$4,005.00

**Class of 1960**

Daniel Adams  
Larry R. Brown  
Edward R. Bunstine  
John R. Casar  
William L. Clark  
James C. Demos  
Harry L. Dowler, Jr.  
G. Bradley Hummel  
Charles H. Huston  
Robert F. Linton  
Rick E. Marsh  
Charles R. Petree II  
Jerome Robison  
David H. Shawan  
Asriel Strip  
Irwin F. Woodland  
Total: \$1,097.50

**Class of 1961**

David F. Allen  
William B. Badger  
James R. Barton  
Alphonse P. Cincione  
Gerald P. Flagel  
Marcus E. Hanna  
Shelby V. Hutchins  
Philip Joelson  
Larry R. Langdon  
Gavin R. Larrimer  
Lester S. Lash  
John C. McDonald  
Kenneth R. Millisor  
Daniel M. Phillips  
Arthur R. Pulskamp  
William A. Reale  
Paul J. Stergios  
George V. Voinovich  
Edward F. Whipps  
Robert N. Wistner  
Total: \$2,480.36

**Class of 1962**

James B. Atleson  
James K. Brooker  
James L. Caplinger  
Steven E. Cichon  
Gerald S. Jacobs  
Alan S. Kerxton  
Gaile D. Moore  
James L. Pazol  
James R. Scott  
C. Arthur Wilson, Jr.  
Total: \$665.00

**Class of 1963**

Norman T. Crout  
Jacob Davis II  
Charles R. Gregg  
Robert J. Holland  
Ronald H. Katila  
William H. Macbeth  
James P. Miller  
Stephen M. Miller  
Marvin R. Pliskin

Frank E. Steel, Jr.  
 Frank J. Uvena  
 Sarah S. Velman  
 Total: \$2,501.80

#### Class of 1964

Roger E. Bennington  
 Theresa Doss  
 David C. Faulkner  
 James R. Gregg  
 David C. Kelley  
 Richard L. Steinberger  
 Albert S. Tabor, Jr.  
 Duke W. Thomas  
 Charles J. Tyburski  
 Total: \$43,617.89

#### Class of 1965

John F. Casey  
 David S. Cupps  
 Nancy Cupps  
 Richard A. Hall  
 Thomas H. Lindsey  
 Stephen G. Meckler  
 Earl M. Spector  
 Thomas M. Tyack  
 Robert W. Werth  
 James F. White, Jr.  
 Total: \$4,992.18

#### Class of 1966

Paul A. Bernardini  
 Thomas A. Brennon  
 Martin O. Coyle, Jr.  
 Lawrence R. Elleman  
 L. Craig Hallows  
 Frederick E. Henning, Jr.  
 Charles H. Hire  
 Joel H. Mirman  
 John W. Noecker  
 Michael D. Saad  
 Bruce L. Smith  
 J. MacAlpine Smith  
 John P. Wingard  
 David J. Zendell  
 Total: \$1,075.00

#### Class of 1967

Martin D. Altmaier  
 Walter J. Blakey  
 Mary Ann Brennon  
 David L. Day  
 Robert T. Lowe  
 Gerald Office, Jr.  
 Frank D. Ray  
 Harold E. Saxton  
 Daniel J. Swillinger  
 Ronald J. Zeller  
 Total: \$1,730.00

#### Class of 1968

Gerald L. Baker  
 Donald L. Bleich  
 John A. Cervay  
 John P. DiFalco  
 George W. Hairston  
 Douglas B. Harper  
 William J. Hamann  
 George M. Hauswirth  
 Mark D. Keller  
 John W. Kenesey  
 James W. Luse  
 Frederick M. Mann  
 Velta Melnbrensis

Carter P. Neff  
 Norman J. Ogelvie  
 Harry W. Pettigrew  
 Raymond J. Posgay  
 Clark R. Pritchett, Jr.  
 Jerome R. Schindler  
 Jon M. Schorr  
 Terry S. Shilling  
 Geoffrey Stern  
 William R. Thyer  
 J. Stephen Van Heyde  
 James W. Wheeler  
 Richard A. Yoss  
 John L. Zinkand  
 Total: \$1,942.50

#### Class of 1969

William M. Isaac  
 William G. Jacobs  
 William D. Jamieson  
 Robert E. Levey  
 Charles R. Naylor  
 Jerome Phillips  
 John B. Rohyans  
 Thomas J. Shumard  
 Frank M. Wells  
 Total: \$535.00

#### Class of 1970

Samuel R. Cook, Jr.  
 Theodore P. Frericks IV  
 Roger H. Norman  
 John S. Pickrel  
 Kenneth M. Royalty  
 Joseph Van Buskirk  
 Total: \$170.00

#### Class of 1971

William R. Cobourn  
 Philip Cramer  
 Thomas A. Frericks  
 Gary D. Greenwald  
 Robert J. Haverkamp  
 Michael H. Mearan  
 Richard S. Mickley  
 David A. Samsel  
 Total: \$2,150.00

#### Class of 1972

John J. Bogniard  
 James R. Cooper  
 John M. Eufinger  
 Michael Haney  
 Jeffrey A. Halm  
 Stephen W. King  
 Michael P. Mahony  
 Ronald L. Rowland  
 Kurt L. Schultz  
 Robert V. Secrist  
 Suzan Barnes Thomas  
 Total: \$155.00

#### Class of 1973

Robert L. Beals  
 Jeffrey M. Clery  
 William J. Davis  
 Joseph D. Epps  
 John Garmhauser  
 Geoffrey Goll  
 William J. McGraw III  
 John T. Mills  
 Charles M. Piacintino  
 Ronald J. Scharer  
 Joseph E. Scuro, Jr.  
 Total: \$2,505.00

#### Class of 1974

Michael A. Baer  
 William A. Boyd  
 James R. Cooper  
 Charles J. Faruki  
 Richard A. Fisher  
 Richard E. Flax  
 William A. Grim  
 Elsie Hall  
 George W. Rooney, Jr.  
 Lyle Saylor  
 Alan B. Schaeffer  
 Hugh R. Whiting  
 Total: \$160.00

#### Class of 1975

Deborah L. Edwards  
 William J. Fleck, Jr.  
 Thomas W. Kahle  
 David A. Orlins  
 Lynette Overbey  
 Terry Overbey  
 R. L. Richards  
 Robert S. Schwartz  
 Stephen J. Stanford  
 Total: \$1,165.90

#### Class of 1976

Douglas E. Ebert  
 Gerald L. Jones  
 William J. Kelly  
 Gregory Lockhart  
 Robert M. McGreevey  
 Craig P. Morton  
 Diane D. Schenke  
 Judith Swanson  
 Total: \$170.00

#### Class of 1977

Mark B. Barnes  
 Alden B. Cheflen  
 Jeff D. Drushal  
 Patrick Goebel  
 John Guendelsberger  
 Bruce R. Lowry  
 Total: \$70.00

**Grand Total: \$196,347.58**

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 Total: \$40,870.53

# Alumnotes

If you would like to write to any of your classmates, please feel free to call the College of Law Office (614-422-2631) and ask for their addresses and telephone numbers. We will be happy to provide them, if they are available.

## 1914

**Hiram L. Connett**, has retired.

## 1916

**Demas L. Sears**, has retired.

## 1924

**Edward J. Demson**, Phoenix, Arizona, is retired and writes a column for several newspapers.

## 1925

**Arthur R. Cline**, senior partner, Cline, Bishoff & Cook, Toledo, Ohio, received the 1979 Distinguished Lawyer Award of the College of Law Alumni Association, University of Toledo. Art Cline, '25, reports that classmate **J. Had Beatty** now lives in Aurora, Colorado and is the oldest living past president of the Toledo Bar Association.

**Sidney DeLamar Jackson, Jr.**, Shaker Hts., Ohio, has retired.

## 1934

**J. Paul McNamara**, Columbus, received the Ohio State Bar Association's Ohio Bar Medal for "unusually meritorious service to the profession, community and humanity."

## 1935

**Abraham Gertner**, and **Michael H. Gertner** (1957) have formed the partnership of Gertner and Gertner, for the general practice of law in Columbus.

**Paul Vernon House**, Newark, Ohio, has retired.

## 1936

**John L. Gushman**, past chairman of OSU's Board of Trustees, now resides in Naples, Florida.

**Paul W. Barrett**, Delaware, Ohio, has retired.

## 1939

**Eugene J. Mahoney**, has joined the firm of Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur, Columbus, Ohio.

**Rollin L. Petersen**, Cincinnati, has retired.

## 1946

**W. Howard Fort**, senior partner, Schwab, Grosenbaugh, Fort and Seamon Co., Akron, was recently elected to the board of directors, The Ohio Bell Telephone Company, Cleveland.

## 1947

**William H. Huber, Jr.**, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, is dean, University College/professor, School of Management.

## 1948

**George D. Massar**, is president, State Automobile Mutual Insurance Co., Columbus.

**William S. Moore**, St. Petersburg, Florida, is retired.

**John L. Schwabe**, Portland, Oregon, was recently elected Oregon State Delegate to the American Bar Association's House of Delegates.

## 1949

**Richard C. Neal**, is county clerk/recorder, County of Santa Cruz, California.

**Arthur I. Vorys**, partner, Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease, Columbus, recently received the Service to the Legal Profession Award from the Ohio Bar Association.

## 1951

**Robert M. Brown**, is a judge, Court of Common Pleas, Family Court Center, Dayton, Ohio.

## 1954

**John M. Adams**, partner, Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur, Columbus, was president, of the Ohio Bar Association and was the recipient of the Service to the Legal Profession Award.

**Kenneth E. Krouse**, has been appointed commissioner of the Division of Securities, the Ohio Department of Commerce.

## 1956

**Edwin J. Dubiel**, is Deputy Attorney General, State of California, Department of Justice, Los Angeles.

**Col. Vaughn E. Hill**, is staff judge advocate, U.S. Air Force, electronic systems division, Air Force Systems Command, Hanscom AFB, Massachusetts.

## 1958

**David L. Huprich**, is Vice President/general counsel, Coldwell Banker Commercial Brokerage Company, Los Angeles.

**John C. Burkholder**, Columbus, is legal counsel and vice president, Central Ohio Council, Boy Scouts of America.

## News for Alumnotes

Please use the space below to send news about you or your classmates. Tell us about promotions, honors, appointments, marriages, births, travels, hobbies & retirements. Use of this form will help guarantee inclusion of your news in an upcoming issue of the magazine.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class year \_\_\_\_\_

(Please print name)

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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Check here if this is a new address.

Alumnotes news

Send to Mrs. Pat Johnson, OSU Law Record, College of Law, The Ohio State University, 1659 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43210



## 1960

**Charles R. Petree II**, attorney with George, Greek, King, McMahon & McConnaughey, Columbus, is president of the Columbus Bar Association.

## 1961

**James L. Caplinger**, is on the staff, international urban research, Charles F. Kettering Foundation, Dayton, Ohio.

## 1963

**Larry VanFossen**, is president of ChemLawn Corp., Worthington, Ohio.

**Stephen M. Miller**, is judge, Franklin County Municipal Court, Columbus.

## 1964

**Patrick J. Morin**, has been elected corporate president of Griswold-Eshleman Co., Ohio's largest advertising agency.

**Thomas C. Coady**, partner, Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur, Columbus, received a Service to the Legal Profession Award from the Ohio Bar Association.

**Jon R. Spahr**, is judge, Licking County Municipal Court, Newark, Ohio.

## 1965

**Robert H. McNaghton**, is executive vice president, Buckeye Federal Savings & Loan Association, Columbus.

## 1966

**James H. Bradner, Jr.**, is senior attorney, national strategy program, National District Attorney's Association Economic Crime Project, Chicago, Illinois.

## 1967

**Frank Ray**, Director of the Small Business Administration office in Columbus, is transferring to Helena, Montana.

## 1968

**Stephen D. Walters**, is general counsel, Cuyahoga County Hospital, Cleveland.

## 1969

**Daniel R. Shirey**, received a doctor of medicine degree, June 9, from the Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine.

**Alan B. Smith III**, resigned as Minority Counsel, Ohio House of Representatives in September, 1978, and joined the Government Relations staff of Nationwide Insurance. He is currently serving as Area Legislative Representative for New York and Pennsylvania.

**John S. Steinhauer**, attorney with Amer, Cunningham & Brennan Co., Akron, Ohio, has been named to a 9-year term on the Board of Trustees at Akron University.

## 1970

**Alexander J. Bolla**, is an assistant law professor at Samford University, Birmingham, Alabama.

**Joseph J. Cox**, is assistant division counsel, engineering division, U.S. Army, Aiea, Hawaii.

**Curtis Griffith, Jr.**, is deputy director, Ohio Disaster Services Agency, Worthington, Ohio.

**Kenneth M. Royalty**, is assistant resident attorney with The Prudential Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## 1971

**Norman E. Brague**, is director of law, City of Wadsworth, Ohio.

**William J. Hutchins III**, is general counsel/secretary, The Galbreath Mortgage Company, Columbus.

**Albert Rusnak, Jr.**, is vice president/secretary, of Acceleration Company, Columbus.

## 1972

**Clair M. Carlin**, attorney with McLaughlin, DiBlasio & Harshman Co., Warren, Ohio, was named law director, Newton Falls, Ohio.

**Michael P. Mahoney**, partner, Knepper, White, Arter & Hadden, Columbus, was presented a Service to the Legal Profession Award from the Ohio Bar Association.

## 1973

**Susan Garner Eisenman**, attorney, Columbus, is also a member of the board of the Columbus Area Leadership Program.

**Mario C. Grant**, is with the Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C.

**Michael J. Kuhlman**, is assistant circuit executive, U.S. Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C.

## 1974

**John W. Garland**, is co-director/chief counsel, Legal Services of the Coastal Plain, Ahoskie, North Carolina.

## 1975

**Norah M. King**, Columbus, clerked for Judge Kinneary for four years, until the birth of her second child this past summer.

**Patricia Gilchrist Roberts**, is adjunct professor of law, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

**Arthur E. Thornton**, is a consultant, Senate Office of Research, Sacramento, California.

**Robert M. Strapp**, is Urbana (Ohio) City Director of Law.

**David C. Winters**, is senior assistant prosecuting attorney, Franklin County Prosecutor's Office, Columbus.

## 1976

**Marshall Bell**, is living in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, sails and scuba dives in his spare time.

**Sheila P. Cooley**, is assistant attorney general, Antitrust Division, Columbus.

**Jeff Kaplan** has left OSU Office of Business and Administration to become Director of Admissions at the University of Vermont.

## 1977

**Randall Dicks**, is staff attorney with Southwest Pennsylvania Legal Aid Society, Washington.

**Nan Teitelbaum Ellis**, is a business law instructor at Michigan State University.

**Erin Moriarty**, Columbus, has joined QUBE-TV and will host its nightly COLUMBUS ALIVE program. The former co-host of WCMH-TV's PM MAGAZINE won a regional emmy this year for her segment on this program.

## 1978

**Roger C. Blocher**, Columbus, is with IBM and won the 1978 United States Law Week Award.

**Bruce P. Gudenkauf**, attorney, Columbus, is with the permit division, Ohio Department of Liquor Control.

## 1979

**David L. Feldwisch**, is an attorney with the Marathon Oil Company, Findlay, Ohio.

**Michael Fusco**, is with Alexander, Ebinger, Holschuh, Fisher & McAlister, Columbus.

**Suzanne Higgins**, is with the Office of Proceedings, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C.

**Jeffrey T. Hodge**, is a law assistant, with Marathon Oil Company, Findlay, Ohio.

**Michele Woodard** reports that she passed the New York Bar and has a bar review course to recommend.

## Deaths in the Law School family

Raymond V. Shepler, '16; Fred E. Renkert, '18; Raymond A. Younger, '22; Clayton E. Crafts, '24; Paul W. Vale, '27; E. Blair Amos, '29; Thomas E. Crock, Sr., '29; Montgomery Campbell, '29; Richard L. Garnett, '29; David H. Thomas, '29; Ralph E. Carhart, '31; Mary E. Prentice, '36; Charles C. Smith, '38; Robert H., Jones, III, '39; Harold D. Roth, '41; Jack F. Young, '42; Frank Woychik, '51; George T. Garek, '57; Jack T. Gammon, '60; Terrence J. Morse, '73; and Lucy R. Herman, '77.



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